

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

23,464

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1974

Established 1887

## Intensive Fighting Is Raging on Cyprus; Turks Report Clash With a Greek Fleet

### Nixon's Attorneys Call Impeachment Evidence Lacking, Inconclusive

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP).—The White House issued a sweeping denial yesterday of any wrongdoing by President Nixon, asserting that there was no evidence that would justify his impeachment.

The President's lawyers maintained in a 161-page brief, that record before the House impeachment inquiry shows "a complete absence of any conclusive evidence demonstrating presidential conduct sufficient to justify the grave action of impeachment."

Only once did the brief acknowledge that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty." That, it said, would have occurred if Mr. Nixon had not taken the extraordinary steps which resulted in the creation of the White House "plumbers" unit in 1971.

Mr. Nixon's defense attorneys, headed by White House special counsel James St. Clair, devoted most of their attention to the Watergate scandal. After that, the largest portion of their brief centered on bribery allegations surrounding White House dealings with the milk producers and the President's controversial 1971 increase in milk-price supports.

Washington, July 21 (WP).—President Nixon decided on a plan to cover up the Watergate scandal, and later assumed "a management" of the plan, a House Judiciary Committee spokesman said yesterday.

In a 20-page brief, the committee's staff said that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."

The staff also concluded that the President's "failure to act would have been a dereliction of duty."



Bombed-out ward at Athens Psychiatric Hospital Saturday after it was hit by Turkish Air Force jets, leaving at least 20 dead and 60 injured.

### Beaches Blasted, Forests Set Aflame

### Journey to an Invasion Under a White Flag

ON THE INVASION BEACHES, Cyprus, July 21 (AP).—Jets shrieked through thick smoke, paratroopers dropped from the sky and Turkish soldiers waded onto beaches where tourists had sunbathed a few days before.

Turkish warships shelled the northern part of Kyrenia and smaller communities to the west, as U.S.-made A-4 Skyhawks of the Turkish Air Force bombed roads, bridges, hotels and other buildings.

The shelling and bombing appeared to be indiscriminate, with no regard for civilian targets or casualties. Bodies littered roadsides beside wrecked civilian vehicles as well as trucks and armored personnel carriers of the Greek-Cypriot National Guard.

Entire neighborhoods were engulfed in forest fires, started by bombs and napalm.

This correspondent and three other foreign newsmen began the trip to the northern coast yesterday by trying to drive to Kyrenia through the Turkish section, as large transport planes dropped paratroopers beside the road.



Greek Cypriot soldiers stay behind sandbags while guarding Nicosia Defense Ministry.

### Asks Intervention's End

### Silent on Turks, Brezhnev Assails Athens

By Malcolm W. Browne

MOSCOW, July 21 (NYT).—Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, expressed impatience today with the scant recent progress of various international peace-keeping conferences, and asserted that the present crisis on Cyprus demonstrates the continuing danger of war.

In a major foreign policy address delivered in Warsaw, the Soviet leader also disclosed that in his recent summit meeting with President Nixon he had sought agreement with the United States to ban from the Mediterranean Sea all Soviet and American warships carrying nuclear weapons.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks about Cyprus today were his first since the crisis on that island began last week.

His statement about Soviet hopes for a nuclear-weapon ban in the Mediterranean was the first public indication that the subject had arisen at the summit meetings.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke at a meeting of the Polish Sejm, or parliament, as part of his participation in observances of the 30th anniversary of Communist government in Poland. His 5,000-word address was broadcast on Soviet television.

The Russian leader said that the several peace conferences relating to Cyprus in Europe have yielded important results, despite pessimistic reports in the Western press.

He said that the apathy resulting from a general assumption that war is no longer a danger can make the danger of war even greater.

"Fresh evidence of this is the events on Cyprus," he said, "indicated as a result of the totally undisciplined aggression of the Greek military regime. Responsible for this are certain circles of NATO, those who are not suited by the independence of Cyprus."

Mr. Brezhnev demanded a "halt to the military interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus" and the restoration of "the status of the republic of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign state which existed before the Greek aggression."

There were no direct references in his speech to Turkey. He reiterated basic Soviet support for the independence of Cyprus.

### Both Sides Reportedly Mass Forces Along Their Frontier

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, July 21.—Turkey, which landed troops on Cyprus by sea and air yesterday, reported today that its air and naval forces had attacked a Greek fleet trying to land soldiers on the island and that casualties aboard the Greek ships were high. Athens radio denied the report.

Both Ankara and Athens reported that there had been clashes between their contingents that have been based on Cyprus since the island gained independence in 1960.

These were the first reports of direct military encounters between the two NATO allies, who also are believed to be massing forces along their joint frontier in southeast Europe, west of the straits between the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

Turkish authorities said fishermen and other observers had seen many Greek aircraft landing troops and equipment on the Greek island of Rhodes, only 12 miles from the Turkish coast and 240 miles northeast of Cyprus.

On Cyprus, the Turks apparently controlled an area around the northern port of Kyrenia, which has a large population of Turkish origin, and perhaps a corridor leading about 10 miles inland to the Turkish section of the capital of Nicosia.

Clashes Between Natives

No Turkish invasion troops were reported in other areas of the island, which lies less than 50 miles south of Turkey, but major clashes were reported in several towns between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots.

Turkish planes, which apparently control the air, made several bombing and strafing raids on Nicosia airport yesterday and today. The Turkish Air Force outnumbered that of the Greeks. In addition, the Turkish airfields are much closer to Cyprus.

The Turkish invading forces were reported to have heavy artillery and tanks. At least nine tanks were spotted by newsmen near Kyrenia tonight.

A pooled news dispatch from the island reported tonight that Turkish paratroopers had made new landings about 5 p.m. inland from Kyrenia, where heavy fighting raged throughout the day. A wave of about 35 Turkish helicopters was seen flying toward Nicosia.

Casualties—military and civilian—apparently were high but there were no firm figures. Reports from newsmen and United Nations forces on the island were sketchy. One report told of the sighting of several Turkish villages ablaze on the road between Kyrenia and Nicosia. Another report said that Turkish planes had bombed a mental hospital in Nicosia, killing at least 20 persons and injuring at least 80.

Both Ankara and Athens issued claims that opposing native Cypriot units were committing atrocities in communities on the island.

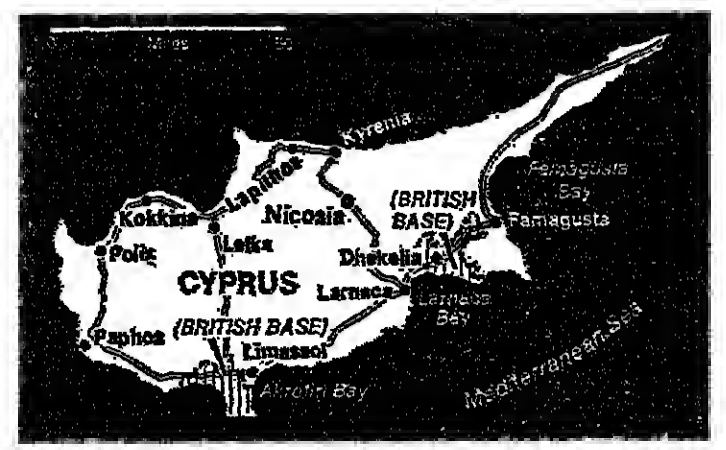
The Greek Cypriot-controlled Nicosia radio, which reported the death of President Makarios during the coup Monday, and the Athens radio have so far reported shooting down 13 Turkish planes and a "large number" of Turkish helicopters.

A military communiqué broadcast on Nicosia radio said tonight that "Cypriot forces have the situation in Cyprus under control and they have inflicted very heavy casualties on the invaders." It added that 10,000 Turkish Cypriots had been arrested.

Aside from the report of the attack on the Greek fleet, Turkey has given sparse information on its military operations.

Ankara sources said that, in the naval clash, three of six Greek ships in the flotilla had been sunk at the eastern Cyprus port of Paphos.

The Turkish communiqué on the incident said: "The flotilla continued to sail, despite all friendly warnings, until it reached waters near Paphos. This flotilla, whose purpose without a doubt was to cause (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



### Meets Military Intelligence Aides

### Kissinger Holds Urgent Talks On Greek-Turkish Contacts

By Carroll Kilpatrick and Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held an urgent meeting of key military and intelligence officials today as the United States and Britain began evacuation of Americans and other foreigners from the battle area on Cyprus.

U.S. officials said Mr. Kissinger was in contact by telephone with Britain's foreign secretary, James Callaghan; Greek Premier Adamantios Andrioutsopoulos; and Turkish Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit. Mr. Kissinger personally telephoned Mr. Andrioutsopoulos and Mr. Ecevit and urged them to abide by a UN Security Council resolution for a cease-fire and negotiations, a State Department spokesman said.

"The United States is continuing to exert every possible effort to get a cease-fire," an official said.

(The Associated Press reported from London tonight that the United States and Britain had jointly expressed their grave concern over the Cyprus fighting and that they had called on the two countries to stop fighting immediately. The call was reportedly sent in notes to the Athens and Ankara governments.)

Two-Hour Meeting

The two-hour meeting this morning of the Washington Special Action Group (WSAG) considered what additional action the United States ought to take to press a cease-fire. Yesterday, the Security Council resolution unanimously called on the Greek and Turkish governments to observe a cease-fire.

Mr. Kissinger returned here last night from meetings with President Nixon in San Clemente, Calif. Before leaving the Western White House, the secretary announced a temporary suspension of U.S. military aid to Greece and Turkey, the key states in the Cyprus dispute.

There were also clear indications of differences among the military men in control here over how to handle the crisis. At one point today, for example, Greek leaders accepted an unconditional cease-fire, but three hours later they told Mr. Sisco they could not go ahead with it.

Delicate Negotiations

This led some diplomats who have been following the delicate negotiations to conclude that trouble may be brewing between various elements of the military, which has held a tight grip on Greece since the coup here in April 1967.

The Greek officials who conferred with Mr. Sisco were described as wavering, possibly out of fear of upsetting important and powerful forces within the junta.

Among the crucial issues was just what the Turkish troops who invaded Cyprus yesterday would do after the cease-fire.

Informed diplomatic sources said that the Turks offered to stop the fighting on the island if the troops could remain in place. That would amount to a standstill cease-fire. This was the proposal brought to Greek government officials by Mr. Sisco this morning.

The Athens government, however, argued that the invaders should retreat into the enclaves of the island's Turks, who are outnumbered, four to one, by Greeks.

"There are some other issues," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Turkey's Armed Forces Rated 3 Times Bigger Than Greece's

BRUSSELS, July 21 (UPI).—Turkey's armed forces are about three times the size of Greece's, according to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

The forces are said to be as follows:

#### Turkey

Total regular armed forces 455,000, with an estimated 800,000 reserves.

Army—365,000 men with 1,400 tanks and two Honest John surface-to-surface missile battalions.

Navy—40,000 men with ships including 14 destroyers and 15 submarines.

Air Force—50,000 men operating 288 combat aircraft including nine fighter-bomber squadrons and one squadron of F-4A interceptors.

#### Greece

Total regular armed forces 160,000, with an estimated 200,000 reservists.

Army—120,000 men, 650 tanks, Honest John missiles and Hawk surface-to-air missiles.

Navy—15,000 men and ships including nine destroyers and seven submarines.

Air Force—25,000 men, 225 combat aircraft including seven fighter-bomber squadrons and four interceptor squadrons.

### 3 Specialists Are 'Optimistic' In the Progress of Franco, 81

MADRID, July 21 (UPI).—The doctors treating General Francisco Franco, 81, for a urinary ailment today seemed optimistic that the long-time head of state has been treated successfully.

The announcement was issued at 2:52 GMT after Gen. Franco had suffered what a hospital spokesman described as "a small crisis."

[The Associated Press said that, according to unofficial reports, the doctors had been considering surgery to relieve a blood clot in Gen. Franco's right thigh, but the hospital announcement indicated that they had decided against operating.]

Gen. Franco, who had been chief of state since his Nationalists' 1939 victory after the three-year Civil War, delegated his powers to Prince Juan Carlos, 35, his designated successor, two days ago. He made the transfer after repeatedly vomiting blood—attacks thought to have been induced by anti-coagulants administered to inhibit blood clots in the leg.

Today's hospital announcement did not describe Gen. Franco's present condition, apart from saying that the doctors were optimistic.

Prince Juan Carlos, Premier (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### Merckx Equals Cycling Record in French Tour

PARIS, July 21 (UPI).—Eddy Merckx continued his direct record in the Tour de France bicycle race by winning the marathon classic day for a record-equaling 11th time.

Merckx, a Belgian, made a mockery of this year's event, winning by more than 3 miles. His fifth victory in the Tour—in five tries—equals a mark of Frenchman Jacques Anquetin. Details on page 11.



## Urges Acceptance of U.K. Invitation

## NATO Backs Cyprus Talks Effort

BRUSSELS, July 21 (UPI)—NATO, faced with the disintegration of its southern flank in the Eastern Mediterranean, has urged Greece and Turkey to accept a British invitation to talks on Cyprus.

The NATO Council, made up of the 15 ambassadors to the alliance, met in two emergency sessions yesterday, the first beginning barely four hours after

Turkish troops landed on Cyprus. A statement issued after the morning meeting reported "broad support" both for "U.S. efforts urging restraint" and for Britain's proposal that it, Greece and Turkey, as the three guarantors of Cypriot independence, should meet in London at once.

Greece and Turkey belong to NATO and occupy one of its most strategic positions as the

Western nations closest to the Middle East. The crisis, the most serious between two NATO allies in the alliance's 25 years, threatens the balance of power in the Eastern Mediterranean and, indirectly, the future of the peace moves in the area.

British sources said that most of the ambassadors urged restraint, but Turkey and Greece indicated no softening of their stands.

Greek Ambassador Angelos Choras said the Turkish landing was an "act of aggression" against Cyprus. Turgut Tuluhan, the acting chief of Turkey's mission to NATO, said Turkish troops went to Cyprus to "restore constitutional order."

The NATO Council has met daily since the Cyprus coup last Monday. On Thursday, Greece announced here that it would replace the Greek officers serving with the Cyprus National Guard, which had staged the coup.

Turkey rejected replacement and demanded the officers' withdrawal. Greece refused.

After an hour-long afternoon meeting yesterday, British officials said the council studied the military situation on Cyprus. They said no further meeting was arranged during the weekend.

Mr. Choras said his government had information that the entire population of Cyprus, including supporters of the ousted President, Archbishop Makarios, and Communists, were fighting the Turks.

Mr. Tuluhan said of Mr. Choras' statement: "I do not accept what he said because it is not the truth."

He said the Turkish government will "under no circumstances accept the present Greek Cypriot administration as the responsible authorities of the island."

He said he hoped Turkey and Greece would not come to a military confrontation over the island and said he had heard no reports from Ankara that the Greeks were planning direct action against Turkey.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said he had sent two personal messages to the Athens and Ankara governments, but refused to disclose their contents.

Mr. Tuluhan said: "The Greek junta has pulled the brick from under a delicate balance. It is a fait accompli and we are trying to undo this fait accompli."

"We came to Cyprus to restore constitutional order," he said. "After this crisis, maybe a better atmosphere can be established on [NATO's] southern flank. Perhaps it may even strengthen solidarity of the alliance."

## Cease-Fire Efforts by U.S. Are Bugged Down in Athens

(Continued from Page 1) but that remains the crucial one now," a source said. "It boils down to a standstill cease-fire or moving the Turkish forces into the ghetto."

(The Associated Press reported that the Greek radio quoted diplomatic sources today as saying that Greece will declare war on Turkey unless Turkish forces are withdrawn from Cyprus within 48 hours. But there was no official confirmation that any such ultimatum had been made by the Greek military regime.)

The failure of the mediating efforts by Mr. Sisco here and in Ankara could lead to a new phase in the neighboring countries. The Greek government told Mr. Sisco yesterday that, if Turkey does not accept its terms for a cease-fire, Athens would declare war.

The significance of the ultimatum to Turkey was discounted by some diplomats. While not denying the risk of a deadline, a diplomat said that an ultimatum was "a movable feast."

In addition to trying to bring the Greeks and Turks together, Mr. Sisco also sought again today to persuade the military rulers here to refrain from any retaliatory action. Troops, armor and trucks continued to move in northern Greece, while a 60-mile-long border between the two countries.

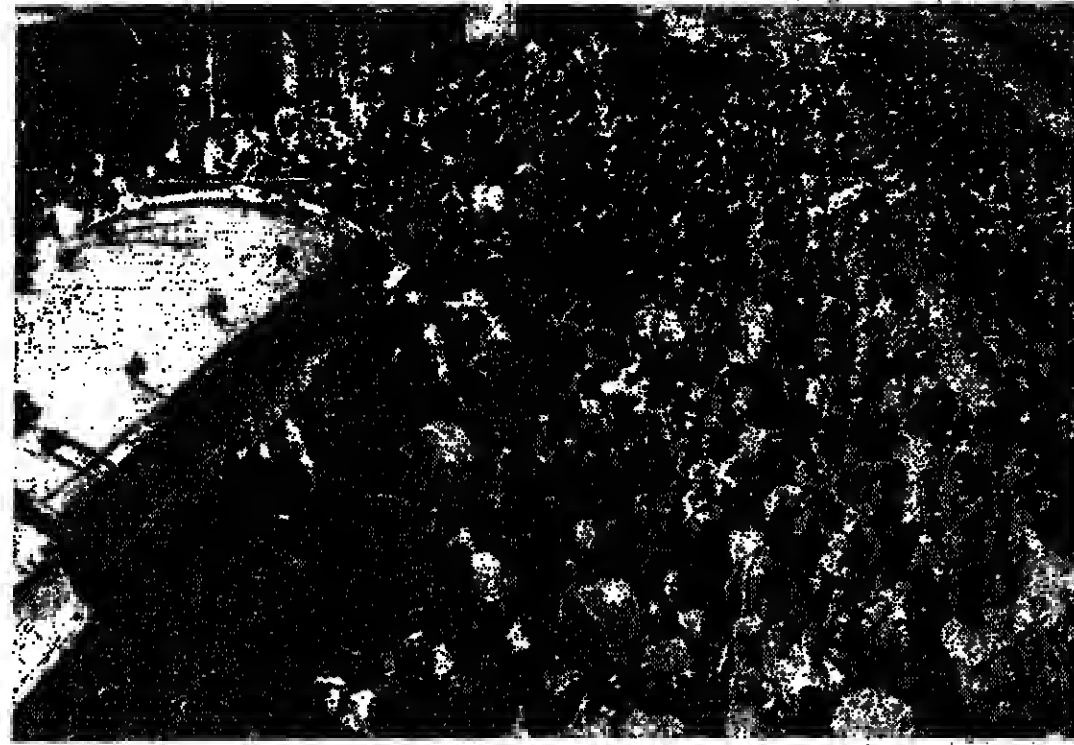
Any Greek attack would be likely to occur along that frontier, which stretches along the Vros River in Thrace. Both countries have formidable armies in the area.

Greece continued with the general mobilization ordered yesterday after the Turkish invasion, but it appeared that far fewer reservists would return to duty. Many young men were told by their induction centers to return to their homes and jobs until further notice.

The airports remained closed, standing thousands of tourists who also were unable to change their foreign currency. The government gave no indication when banks would reopen.

With the country ready for war and the armed forces on full alert, the main focus was on Mr. Sisco and his diplomatic efforts. He arrived here this morning and quickly went into meetings with Greek leaders, including Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, the strong man of the Greek junta which seized control from other army officers last November.

Turned Sour Diplomats familiar with the negotiations agreed with Mr. Sisco's assessment earlier in the day of progress, but one said to-



Thousands of young Greeks ordered into the army under a general mobilization, pack Athens central railway station waiting for trains to take them to camps.

## Makarios Critical of Turkey, Calls Invasion an Aggression

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT)—Archbishop Makarios, in a statement made public here yesterday, termed Turkey's military intervention on Cyprus "not at all justifiable" and voiced hope that "the Security Council and especially the great powers will find a way to put an end to this tragic and most dangerous situation."

A spokesman reported that the archbishop had sent identical cables to the heads of state of all countries except Greece and Turkey, saying that "Turkey has committed an act of aggression" and appealing for "any assistance possible" to safeguard the independence of Cyprus.

The public statement reiterated the archbishop's charge that Greece engineered the coup that overthrew him on Monday.

"The statement said: 'The recent deplorable events in Cyprus which were caused by the Greek junta have now developed, with the Turkish invasion of the island, into a much more tragic and catastrophic situation.'

"The statement of the Turkish prime minister by which he explains the reason which compelled the Turkish government to the decision to invade Cyprus is not at all justifiable. It is a fact that the reckless behavior of the Athens regime which resulted in a coup in Cyprus gave to Turkey an excuse. And they decided to invade, knowing they

would not get any serious resistance because the National Guard, commanded by Greek officers, was equipped with efforts to support the so-called new regime in Cyprus."

"Turkey in any case should not have taken advantage of the situation created by the Greek junta. It cannot be said that all diplomatic means for a peaceful settlement of the situation have been exhausted."

"I am afraid that the Turkish invasion will have consequences which will endanger peace in the whole area. I hope that the Security Council and especially the great powers will find a way to put an end to this tragic and most dangerous situation."

The Defense Ministry said that persons seeking evacuation were advised by the British forces to leave Cyprus to gather in open areas near the beaches with the letters "OK" displayed on the ground.

The Defense Ministry said that its rescue operation will be repeated west of Kyrenia—scene of heavy fighting—at a later date.

But, because of military uncertainties, persons there were advised to stay home until further notice.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

Foreign nationals have been arriving at the two British bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri to seek refuge from the fighting.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

Foreign nationals have been arriving at the two British bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri to seek refuge from the fighting.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

Foreign nationals have been arriving at the two British bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri to seek refuge from the fighting.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

Foreign nationals have been arriving at the two British bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri to seek refuge from the fighting.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

## British Take 4,400 Safely From Nicosia

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—A navy carrier, commanded by British forces on Cyprus, evacuated 4,400 foreign nationals today from Nicosia, the Defense Ministry here said.

The convoy was sent in after Air Marshal Sir John Aitken, commander of British forces in the Middle East, urged battling Greek and Turkish troops to give it safe conduct to the British base at Dhekelia.

The convoy was protected by British soldiers, who had orders not to fire except in self-defense. About 1,000 private cars, each carrying four passengers, joined the convoy of 40 trucks and a military escort, the Defense Ministry said.

It also said that the British Navy in another navy, will attempt tomorrow to pick up British, American and French nationals from the Cyprus coast, east of Kyrenia. One or two navy frigates will scour the coast beginning at dawn.

The Defense Ministry said that persons seeking evacuation were advised by the British forces to leave Cyprus to gather in open areas near the beaches with the letters "OK" displayed on the ground.

The Defense Ministry said that its rescue operation will be repeated west of Kyrenia—scene of heavy fighting—at a later date.

But, because of military uncertainties, persons there were advised to stay home until further notice.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

Foreign nationals have been arriving at the two British bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri to seek refuge from the fighting.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

Foreign nationals have been arriving at the two British bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri to seek refuge from the fighting.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

Foreign nationals have been arriving at the two British bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri to seek refuge from the fighting.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

Foreign nationals have been arriving at the two British bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri to seek refuge from the fighting.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

Foreign nationals have been arriving at the two British bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri to seek refuge from the fighting.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

Foreign nationals have been arriving at the two British bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri to seek refuge from the fighting.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

## Border Reinforcements Reported

## Fighting Raging on Cyprus; Turks Report a Naval Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

a massacre between Greeks and Turks on the island, replied to repeated warnings of our air and naval forces by firing on our ships.

"Some Turkish ships received hits and the Greeks started putting troops ashore. They were intercepted by Turkish Air Force planes and, after repeated assaults on Paphos, the landing operation was halted. As a result of the attack, the Greek ships, including destroyers and landing craft, suffered heavy casualties. The Greek denial of the incident said:

"No Greek warship or Greek flotilla entered Cyprus territorial waters from the first day of the crisis. The Turkish claims are without foundation and were probably concocted for domestic consumption and to mislead international public opinion."

In the first Turkish assault yesterday, at dawn, Turkish troops borne by transport ships and assault boats stormed ashore on the north coast near Kyrenia and, simultaneously, hundreds of paratroopers dropped into Nicosia.

Turkish jets bombed and strafed a variety of targets, including the Nicosia airport, a Greek Army encampment and other garrisons. Turkish warships, meanwhile, pounded Greek-Cypriot shore installations on both coasts.

Communal Participation Fighting in the capital, which has a population in excess of 100,000, was inflamed by the participation of Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities. UN forces were unable to establish a permanent cease-fire between these civilian groups.

The firing in Nicosia began shortly before 6 a.m. when Greek Cypriot anti-aircraft guns opened up on flights of Turkish planes coming in over the Kyrenian mountain range. The heavy planes, flown across the plain north of the capital and dropped men and supplies in the Turkish enclave.

A helicopter landing in the Turkish sector of Nicosia drew fire from a 50-caliber machine gun on the roof of the Ledra Palace Hotel, where scores of foreign newsmen were staying.

The paratroopers slipped off their chutes and rushed to assembly points near the Nicosia-Kyrenia road. Within 30 minutes two more flights of transports—about 26 planes in all—came over and dropped more paratroopers. They were covered by Turkish Air Force jets that roared down on the capital and pounded Greek Cypriot military installations on the northern and western sides.

Scattered Fire Only scattered fire was directed at the air drop itself. Newsmen, who managed to drive into the Turkish sector early in the morning reported that the paratroopers were welcomed by thousands of jubilant Turkish-Cypriots. The soldiers then began to form up and sent the civilians into the shelters in Turkish villages.

By 7:30 a.m. the fighting began to intensify in Nicosia. Opening with scattered shots, it soon grew to a crescendo of sustained machine-gun and mortar fire. At 7:58 a.m., the Turkish UN soldiers assuming positions between the Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot communities fell back.

The vantage point for newsmen was the flat roof of the Ledra Palace.

Greek-Cypriot soldiers took up positions on the roof and in rooms on the top floor of the four-story hotel. Their firing soon drew return fire from Turkish-Cypriot soldiers crouched behind sandbags.

Using either a bazooka or a rocket-propelled grenade, the Turks scored a direct hit on two Greek-Cypriot soldiers who had been firing from the northeast corner of the hotel. The shell crashed through the open window, killing one soldier and severely wounding the other, who died later.

Later a Turkish mortar scored another direct hit on a Greek Cypriot machine-gun position on the western corner of the hotel roof. The two soldiers withdrew to safety, but the shell demolished their gun and ignited a small fire on the roof.

The Turkish jets, mostly American-made Skyhawks, continued their bombing runs throughout the morning. They dropped increasingly heavy anti-aircraft fire, but none were seen downed. The crashing bombs and rockets sent up columns of black and gray smoke.

White Flag Covers Trip To Invasion (Continued from Page 1) miles northwest of Nicosia and six miles west of Kyrenia, four miles tourists were found huddled under lounge cushions at the Klevenia beach.

Broken glass and rubble were strewn nearby. The hotel manager explained that a rocket had made a direct hit on the hotel.

"I was a soldier in the British Army over here 15 years ago, climbing up those mountains you see burning," said Haydon Jones of London. "My wife and I thought it would be nice to come back for a peaceful vacation."

Turkish Destroyers The air was filled with the threat of war. The Greek Cypriot navy, which had been in the area, was now in the area. A small boat outside the hotel was Turkish destroyers and more than 20 landing craft, tugboats and gunboats.

Two rubber landing boats filled with Turkish commandos landed on the small beach and fanned out under cover of the smoke. Other groups, a few hundred yards away, they walked through deserted, abandoned, firing machine guns.

We walked toward them, waving a white flag. They made us lie face-down on the beach while an officer searched us for arms and explosives. Our passports.

"You can go," said. "You have nothing to fear. We are not cruel. Our fight is not with you."

The Turkish troops appeared in encounter only light resistance along the coast. A solitary artillery piece occasionally fired shells that sent up geysers of water near the landing craft. But it hit none.

Machine-gun fire rattled around the landing zone—a tourist resort known as "Five-Mile Beach"—and a few more Turkish landing craft were seen nearby. A rocket-propelled firing from a Greek position after strafing Turkish jets set a mountain-side aflame.

The Turks moving inland appeared to be headed toward the Turkish sector of the Mediterranean. Turkey's troops tested their national flag.

A white tabard with a red cross from an improvised flagpole on our rented car. We began the journey back to Nicosia. Several times we were forced to abandon the car and run for cover as Turkish jets struck nearby.

We crossed Greek lines, and after traveling a few miles more, we saw Cypriot tanks and Cypriot soldiers in World War II helmets and civilian clothes heading for the front.

At the Village of Kondomunio, 17 miles west of Nicosia, the road was blocked by bomb craters and the burning wreckage of a military convoy that apparently had been strafed by Turkish jets.

Small boats were nearby and burned out hulks of trucks and armored personnel carriers were sprawled across the road. Sections of the village appeared to be heavily damaged by bombs. No civilians appeared.

Closer to Nicosia, Turkish jets strafed and bombed the capital's airport. At least one nation considered its close to the large U.S. State Department radio relay station near the airport.

They were waiting to be evacuated to one of the British military bases on Cyprus.

Tank cannon and machine-gun fire and mortar blasts were heard on Nicosia's streets. Cypriot troops had established a command post in the Agia Pallas Hotel and were in a gun battle with Turkish troops, a couple of hundred yards away.

Women and children huddled in the basement, and an estimated 100 correspondents watched the action from stairwells and corridors.

Two soldiers had been killed by a rocket blast as they manned a machine gun in a corner of the hotel. My wife and I watched the night under mattresses while a shell battle raged outside.

## Security Council Unanimous In Urging Cyprus Cease-Fire

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 21 (NYT)—The Security Council unanimously called yesterday for a halt in the fighting on Cyprus, an end to military intervention and an immediate start in peace negotiations.

(Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim issued a new appeal today for an end to the fighting, the Associated Press reported.)

"The Secretary-General is appealing to all concerned to bring the fighting to an immediate end and to begin forthwith negotiations for a peaceful settlement in line with the resolution of the Security Council," a spokesman said.

Reuter reported today that Greece had accepted a UN Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire in Cyprus and requested an urgent council session to deal with alleged Turkish atrocities in fighting on the island.

The council's call for a cease-fire was approved after Mr. Waldheim warned that the landing of Turkish armed forces on Cyprus had raised the situation to a "new level of violence and bitterness."

A key but ambiguous paragraph in the resolution, drafted after eight hours of intense and often bitter private negotiation, requests the immediate withdrawal from Cyprus of foreign military personnel.

To many observers, this wording referred to the 650 Greek officers who led the military coup last Monday that overthrew Archbishop Makarios.

But John Scali, chief U.S. delegate, said outside the council hall that he viewed the paragraph as a clear call for Turkish troops, who landed on Cyprus yesterday, "to go home."

French Interpretation The Soviet Union's representative, Vasily Sokolov, said the paragraph referred to the Greek officers, and French and other representatives privately conceded that this point was unclear.

The final version of the resolution was adopted quickly in a rare spirit of unanimity. China joined in voting for the text—a departure from its frequent practice of nonparticipation. China, however, has supported Cyprus as a member of the coalition of non-aligned countries.

The unanimous vote was achieved after hours of wrangling in private during which the Soviet Union and the United States accused each other of delaying prompt action by the council to deal with the situation.

Mr. Sokolov, the Soviet delegate, was asked if he favored action to halt the invasion and replied: "Why do you call it an invasion? We want the Greek officers out and the legal government restored."

Osman Okay, the Turkish representative, objected that the council had delayed acting for days after the coup to wait to hear Archbishop Makarios. He said that now the council should wait to hear Rauf Denktash, the leader of the ethnic Turkish minority on Cyprus.

Mr. Okay insisted that Turkey's landing of troops on Cyprus was consistent with a 1960 treaty that provides that Britain, Greece and Turkey may intervene in the event of a threat to the independence of Cyprus.

A Foreign Ministry statement issued last night cited "aggressive actions of Greek military forces against the government of President Makarios" as the only cause of the crisis.

Yugoslavia criticized the UN Security Council for inefficiency. Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto yesterday offered "complete support" to Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit in his Turkish landings in Cyprus.

Mr. Bhutto said: "Pakistan stands by Turkey in its decision to fulfill its obligations... and will render all possible assistance in the present situation."

A Pakistani medical team with supplies is leaving Karachi for Turkey, he said.

President Anwar Sadat of Cairo sent a message of support to Archbishop Makarios. The message endorsed "the archbishop's struggle in his capacity as the legitimate President of Cyprus" and was conveyed to him in New York, Cairo newspapers said.

Israeli Criticism: UN In Tel Aviv, Israeli rightist political leader Menachem Begin said the Turkish invasion proved the futility of international guarantees.

"Let Israel never depend on promises from the United Nations to guarantee our own security. It is a proven fact," he said.

Mr. Begin had been critical of Israeli disengagement accords with Egypt and Syria, both of which are policed by UN troops.

Pope Expresses Fear CASTELGANDOLFO, Italy, July 21 (AP)—Pope Paul VI expressed fear today that the Cyprus conflict "could ignite a more terrible fire in the world."

"The conflict of Cyprus, a new source of fire and blood... could ignite a more terrible fire in the world while hostilities and new guerrilla warfare still rage in South Vietnam, the Middle East, Northern Ireland and a vast part of Africa," the Pope said.

Iran Floods Kill 19 TEHRAN, July 21 (UPI)—At least 19 persons died in floods in the northern Caspian and Azarbaijan Provinces following heavy rains, newspapers said.

Turned Sour Diplomats familiar with the negotiations agreed with Mr. Sisco's assessment earlier in the day of progress, but one said to-

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.

Foreign nationals have been arriving at the two British bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri to seek refuge from the fighting.

The Nicosia evacuation was announced over the British forces' radio. Foreign nationals were told to assemble at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia if they judged it safe to travel there. They were advised to come by car, if possible, flying the Union Jack.

Four French Air Force transport planes were due to arrive in Cyprus to evacuate French tourists and any residents wishing to leave. France obtained permission from Britain to use the British base at Akrotiri for the aircraft, and managed to have Radio Cyprus broadcast messages in French to inform tourists of the evacuation plans.



Government Securities Considered

Yamani Sees Big Saudi Investment in U.S.

Saudi Arabia, July 21 (AP)—Saudi Arabia, probably the largest of its oil in the United States, Saudi oil minister said yesterday.

Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Yamani, said that American need not fear that the will buy up U.S. industries worth billions of dollars plus funds.

Arabia is the Middle East's major exporter of oil.

Yamani, speaking at his summer home near Jeddah, said his government is considering investing in special U.S. securities.

Officials said that they to borrow up to \$5 billion from the Saudis through special



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

Simon is carrying on business during President Nixon's Middle East tour last month.

Although Sheikh Yamani said the Saudis were only considering

Mr. Simon's proposal on special Treasury securities, he appeared optimistic. "I think we probably will invest in the United States," he said.

Besides the securities, Sheikh Yamani said the Saudis also might invest in U.S. stock markets. He said they have no interest in buying real estate.

Sheikh Yamani estimated that Saudi Arabia will have a minimum of \$17 billion in surplus oil funds that it cannot spend at home this year. But he noted that not all Saudi investment would be in the United States.

Lower Prices

Sheikh Yamani said the Saudis will continue to work for lower oil prices and increased production to meet world oil demand.

The Sheikh said his country would auction a quantity of oil in August, the first time it will have sold oil in that manner. Mr. Simon later said that he welcomed the development.

"I think it will possibly result in a decrease in prices," Mr. Simon said.

Sources said the Saudis probably would auction several million barrels a day for a three-month period, beginning in September.

Saudi oil production is about 8.5 million barrels a day. The oil is to be auctioned at a negotiated price.

Although Sheikh Yamani's comments generally were favorable, he repeated warnings of a reimpediment of the Arab oil embargo if a satisfactory settlement of the Israeli-Arab dispute is not reached.

Simon Arrives in Kuwait

KUWAIT, July 21 (AP)—Mr. Simon arrived here today from Saudi Arabia and started talks with the Kuwaiti minister of finance and oil, Abdel Rahman Salem Al-Sabah.

Mr. Simon said he is here only to gather information.

Kuwait is the last nation in the Middle East segment of Mr. Simon's trip. Besides Saudi Arabia, he visited Egypt and Israel.



West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt hams it up in a stocks at the opening of the Sommerfest at the Schaumburg Palace in Bonn. The annual garden party held by incumbent chancellor at official residence has been given each July since 1969.

Some Republican Candidates Face Loss of Nixon-Ford Aid

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Republican candidates who turn their backs on President Ford, are likely to find themselves having to go it alone in the fall elections.

That, in effect, was the message put forth last week by Mr. Nixon and Vice-President Ford, who have often characterized themselves as "party men," intent on beating the Democrats at the polls.

Yet, both let it be known last week that there are certain unnamed Democrats—presumably conservative incumbents in Congress—whom they will make no effort to unseat.

Such a stand is not unique. Presidents and political leaders have, through the years, quietly embraced candidates of the opposition party by simply not mounting full-scale campaigns against them.

President Nixon and national Republican leaders for example, snubbed Gilbert Carmichael, a Mississippi Republican, in his futile effort to unseat Sen. James Eastland, a Democrat, in 1972.

It is unusual, however, for any top official to openly write off a candidate of his own party by conceding that the opposition has nominated someone more to the liking of that official.

Yet, that was exactly what both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford plainly stated in their recent comments. Mr. Nixon's views on the subject were made public in an interview held May 13—but not disclosed until last week—with Rabbi Baruch Korff, an ardent supporter who heads the National Committee for Fairness to the Presidency.

"Much Concerned"

During that interview, Mr. Nixon observed: "I am very much concerned about what happens to the (Republican) party. I want the members of my party who they are good candidates to win in November. But... if there are good Democrats, and I know many good Democrats, I will be for them."

A day after these views were made public, Mr. Ford was asked if he agreed and if he would campaign for any Democrats this fall.

"I'm not sure I'll go out and campaign for a Democrat," Mr. Ford replied. "But what I'll do is not go into those districts where I think there is a first-class Democrat who, over the years, has been my personal observation, has done a fine job. I'll be highly selective as I campaign around the country this fall."

Victims Not Named

Asked which Republicans would be snubbed, he replied: "We haven't analyzed it in detail yet, but as we set the engagements, I do not know who the individuals are who are the Democratic candidates and I think for good and sufficient reasons we are carefully making a note of that fact."

Coming from the probable House vote to impeach Mr. Nixon, the comments of the two leaders could be significant. They not only appear to be serving notice on Republican congressional incumbents that their votes on impeachment will be duly noted, but also appear to be waging Democratic support for Mr. Nixon by suggesting that Republican challengers will get no help from the party's hierarchy.

The President's account of Ehrlichman's report also was "misleading," the document stated. That report was one designed to mislead the investigation, insulate the President from the appearance of complicity and explain the President's failure to take action on Dean's disclosure of March 21, 1973.

Several members of his staff had lied under oath as part of the cover-up, the summary of evidence recalled and Mr. Nixon himself had instructed Dean to testify that he could not recall incidents when asked by investigators.

"There is no evidence that when the President learned of such conduct he condemned it, instructed that it be stopped, dismissed the person who made the false statement or reported his discovering to the appropriate authority," the document noted.

"On the contrary, the evidence before the committee is that the President condoned this conduct, approved it, directed it, rewarded it and, in some instances, advised witnesses on how to impede the investigation," the report said.

By late March, 1973, Mr. Nixon had learned that the cover-up was unraveling. The staff summary continued:

"There is clear and convincing evidence that the President took over in late March the active management of the cover-up. He not only knew of the truthfulness of his aides—knowledge that he did not disclose to the investigators—but he issued direct instructions for his agents to give false and misleading testimony. The President understood that his agents had been and continued to be coached on how to testify so as to protect the cover-up, and the President himself began to coach witnesses."

Reaping of Whirlwind

"What we are now seeing," Mr. Burch said, "is the reaping of the whirlwind whereby bad procedures are almost sure to give bad results."

The committee has insisted on secrecy in its hearings, but has leaked material detrimental to the President, embargoed stories so there will be daily headlines critical of the President, and is

Between Aldrin, Armstrong

Astronaut Describes Friction Before First Moon Landing

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP)—The man who was first on the moon five years ago yesterday holds that honor because he erred, a commander's privilege and bumped his co-pilot back to second.

The move by Neil Armstrong created more than a little friction with Edwin Aldrin, apparently keeping them from being friends even now. The friction was most evident in the last three months of their training for the first moon landing and resulted in a pre-flight quarrel between the two astronauts.

This is revealed in a book written by Michael Collins, the third astronaut on that trip and the one who orbited the moon alone while Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Aldrin walked on it.

Although Buzz Aldrin never came out and said it in so many words, Collins writes in the book, "Carrying the Fire," to be published Aug. 15, "I think his basic beef was that Neil was putting to be first to set foot on the moon."

"Originally, some of the early checklists were written to show a co-pilot first exit," Mr. Collins says, "but Neil ignored these and exercised his commander's prerogative to crawl out first. This had been decided in April (three months before the landing) and Buzz's attitude took a noticeable turn in the direction of gloom and introspection thereafter."

"Once, he tentatively approached me about the injustice of the situation, but I quickly turned him off. I had enough problems without getting into the middle of that one."

Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Aldrin argued about the decision one night in the crew quarters at the Kennedy Space Center. The quarrel was triggered when Mr. Armstrong "crashed" the lunar landing craft into the moon during a simulated landing that afternoon.

"That night Buzz was laced and kept me up far past my bedtime," Mr. Collins says.

Interviewed on "Face the Nation," he expressed concern that if the Clean Air Act, which expires next July, is renewed and not modified, the country faces the loss of a third of its coal supplies, which would be banned by environmental regulations.

For petroleum products, the outlook is pretty good," he said, noting that gasoline and oil inventories are up. But, he added, "natural gas is another matter."

"Curbs on natural gas will probably take place in American industries," he said, "and natural gas will continue to be in short supply." He said controls on new natural gas wells would have to be deregulated even though this will mean higher prices to the consumer.

Interviewed on "Face the Nation," he expressed concern that if the Clean Air Act, which expires next July, is renewed and not modified, the country faces the loss of a third of its coal supplies, which would be banned by environmental regulations.

Delay Possible In High Court Tapes Ruling

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 21 (NYT)—The Supreme Court may be unable or unwilling to hand down a decision in the Nixon tapes case until after the House Judiciary Committee has voted late this week whether to recommend the impeachment of President Nixon.

Which ever the justices decide, their ruling is expected to have a substantial impact on the impeachment proceedings, either upholding the President's concept of his authority or requiring him to surrender evidence that might further incriminate him and his former colleagues.

The case was argued on July 8, and court officials said Friday that a decision could not be expected until Tuesday at the earliest. According to one source, the decision may not be handed down this week with the court postponing it until after the Judiciary Committee voting is over.

"I can't exclude that possibility, although I'm not signaling it," Barrett McGurn, the court information officer, said.

Congressional leaders believe that a Supreme Court ruling against the President could influence several undecided Republican members of the committee to vote for impeachment.

In turn, the number of Republicans who support impeachment at the committee level is expected to have considerable influence on the size of the Republican vote in the House.

Conversely, if the justices support Mr. Nixon's refusal to surrender more White House tapes to U.S. District Judge John Sirica and order Mr. Nixon name stricken from the Watergate cover-up indictment, the decision could stiffen committee resistance to impeachment, possibly even decisively.

Ford Is Favored In Poll on 1976 GOP Contenders

By Carroll Kilpatrick

PRINCETON, N.J., July 21 (AP)—Vice-President Ford has emerged as the favorite of Republicans and independents for the 1976 GOP presidential nomination, according to the latest Gallup poll.

The survey indicates that Mr. Ford's appeal has grown since earlier this year, when he and other prominent Republicans were in close contention for the lead.

Twenty-seven per cent of the Republicans questioned to the latest poll said that the Vice-President was their first choice for the presidential nomination.

Tied for second with 16 per cent each were Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and California's Gov. Ronald Reagan. Former New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, with 12 per cent, was the only other individual getting more than 5 per cent.

Among independents, Mr. Ford was the favorite of 20 per cent while Gov. Reagan and Mr. Rockefeller each got 13 per cent. Sen. Goldwater attracted 11 per cent.

Mr. Burch said that in May, Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., was quoted as saying his role was "to make sure Rodino doesn't get too damn fair."

"He has succeeded," Mr. Burch said.

252 Million in U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP)—The population of the Soviet Union as of July 1 was 252 million persons, Tass said.

nator Says Most U.S. Aid Flowing to Dictatorships

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP)—Many dictatorships and authoritarian governments will receive more than two-thirds of the billion in foreign aid sought by President Nixon for fiscal and they will use the money to "underwrite repression, militarism," Sen. Alan Cranston charges.

Cranston, D-Calif., has released an analysis of the administration's foreign aid request, a conclusion that 77 of the governments due to receive aid in 1975 range from authoritarian to one-party rule.

Under police states (Group 1) 18 governments, which State Department itself classifies as "military dictatorships," said that the dictatorial remnants will get \$5.1 billion.

Other leading recipients are Korea, \$416 million; Indonesia, \$321 million; Pakistan, \$123 million; Taiwan, \$80 million; Ethiopia, \$68 million; and Morocco, \$49 million.

Latest Dispute

Sen. Cranston's charges were the latest in a long-standing dispute over the foreign aid program. Critics of the program have said that the United States is bolstering military dictatorships abroad, in the mistaken belief that the policy will provide more protection and leadership for the United States against the Soviet Union.

The standard State Department response has been that withholding aid from a country which resists U.S. development and self-protection is not going to change the internal policies of that nation and may only antagonize it and drive it into the arms of other large powers.

Mr. Cranston said that, using the \$5.1 billion destined for dictatorships and authoritarian governments, the United States could just about clear up its own domestic budget deficit.

The foreign aid program total includes direct military aid, economic aid outlays, excess military equipment and funds generated by soft-currency agricultural sales.

Sen. Cranston's figures showed that \$2.4 billion of the aid is going to South Vietnam, \$661 million to Cambodia, \$712 million to Greece, \$85 million to Chile, \$93 million to Egypt, about \$70 million to Brazil, and \$226 million to Jordan.

Other leading recipients are Korea, \$416 million; Indonesia, \$321 million; Pakistan, \$123 million; Taiwan, \$80 million; Ethiopia, \$68 million; and Morocco, \$49 million.

Sen. Cranston released his analysis, prepared by members of staff, as the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Relations, which is preparing to finish hearings on writing foreign aid authorization bills. About half the \$5.1 billion programmed for 1975 is already authorized, but the remainder requires new authorization.

Mr. Cranston said that, using the \$5.1 billion destined for dictatorships and authoritarian governments, the United States could just about clear up its own domestic budget deficit.

The foreign aid program total includes direct military aid, economic aid outlays, excess military equipment and funds generated by soft-currency agricultural sales.

Sen. Cranston's figures showed that \$2.4 billion of the aid is going to South Vietnam, \$661 million to Cambodia, \$712 million to Greece, \$85 million to Chile, \$93 million to Egypt, about \$70 million to Brazil, and \$226 million to Jordan.

Other leading recipients are Korea, \$416 million; Indonesia, \$321 million; Pakistan, \$123 million; Taiwan, \$80 million; Ethiopia, \$68 million; and Morocco, \$49 million.

Sen. Cranston released his analysis, prepared by members of staff, as the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Relations, which is preparing to finish hearings on writing foreign aid authorization bills. About half the \$5.1 billion programmed for 1975 is already authorized, but the remainder requires new authorization.

Mr. Cranston said that, using the \$5.1 billion destined for dictatorships and authoritarian governments, the United States could just about clear up its own domestic budget deficit.

The foreign aid program total includes direct military aid, economic aid outlays, excess military equipment and funds generated by soft-currency agricultural sales.

Sen. Cranston's figures showed that \$2.4 billion of the aid is going to South Vietnam, \$661 million to Cambodia, \$712 million to Greece, \$85 million to Chile, \$93 million to Egypt, about \$70 million to Brazil, and \$226 million to Jordan.

Other leading recipients are Korea, \$416 million; Indonesia, \$321 million; Pakistan, \$123 million; Taiwan, \$80 million; Ethiopia, \$68 million; and Morocco, \$49 million.

Sen. Cranston released his analysis, prepared by members of staff, as the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Relations, which is preparing to finish hearings on writing foreign aid authorization bills. About half the \$5.1 billion programmed for 1975 is already authorized, but the remainder requires new authorization.

Mr. Cranston said that, using the \$5.1 billion destined for dictatorships and authoritarian governments, the United States could just about clear up its own domestic budget deficit.

The foreign aid program total includes direct military aid, economic aid outlays, excess military equipment and funds generated by soft-currency agricultural sales.

Sen. Cranston's figures showed that \$2.4 billion of the aid is going to South Vietnam, \$661 million to Cambodia, \$712 million to Greece, \$85 million to Chile, \$93 million to Egypt, about \$70 million to Brazil, and \$226 million to Jordan.

Other leading recipients are Korea, \$416 million; Indonesia, \$321 million; Pakistan, \$123 million; Taiwan, \$80 million; Ethiopia, \$68 million; and Morocco, \$49 million.

House Panel's Staff Claims President Directed Cover-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

areas, the staff summary continued, Mr. Nixon committed acts which constitute "possible abuse of power." These range from his 1971 decision to raise milk prices to support the break-in of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

The long Watergate narrative is Mr. Doar's first comprehensive public explanation of the case against Mr. Nixon and rests on evidence already made public. It reviewed past conversations with officials of the Watergate conspirators, such as John Mitchell, John Magruder, and Dean. "The President's purpose was to induce them to hold the line and not implicate others."

The report printed three public statements in which Mr. Nixon denied considering clemency. "These statements are contradicted by the President's own words," the document asserted.

It also accused Mr. Nixon of lying when he publicly claimed that he had not been involved in the cover-up. The staff document recalled that John Ehrlichman had made reports of their investigations which showed no White House involvement in Watergate.

"The report" that the President had in fact requested Dean to make in March, 1973, was one that was designed to mislead investigators and insulate the President from charges of complicity in the event the cover-up began to come apart," the staff document said.

Coming from the probable House vote to impeach Mr. Nixon, the comments of the two leaders could be significant. They not only appear to be serving notice on Republican congressional incumbents that their votes on impeachment will be duly noted, but also appear to be waging Democratic support for Mr. Nixon by suggesting that Republican challengers will get no help from the party's hierarchy.

Victims Not Named

Asked which Republicans would be snubbed, he replied: "We haven't analyzed it in detail yet, but as we set the engagements, I do not know who the individuals are who are the Democratic candidates and I think for good and sufficient reasons we are carefully making a note of that fact."

Coming from the probable House vote to impeach Mr. Nixon, the comments of the two leaders could be significant. They not only appear to be serving notice on Republican congressional incumbents that their votes on impeachment will be duly noted, but also appear to be waging Democratic support for Mr. Nixon by suggesting that Republican challengers will get no help from the party's hierarchy.

The President's account of Ehrlichman's report also was "misleading," the document stated. That report was one designed to mislead the investigation, insulate the President from the appearance of complicity and explain the President's failure to take action on Dean's disclosure of March 21, 1973.

Several members of his staff had lied under oath as part of the cover-up, the summary of evidence recalled and Mr. Nixon himself had instructed Dean to testify that he could not recall incidents when asked by investigators.

"There is no evidence that when the President learned of such conduct he condemned it, instructed that it be stopped, dismissed the person who made the false statement or reported his discovering to the appropriate authority," the document noted.

"On the contrary, the evidence before the committee is that the President condoned this conduct, approved it, directed it, rewarded it and, in some instances, advised witnesses on how to impede the investigation," the report said.

By late March, 1973, Mr. Nixon had learned that the cover-up was unraveling. The staff summary continued:

"There is clear and convincing evidence that the President took over in late March the active management of the cover-up. He not only knew of the truthfulness of his aides—knowledge that he did not disclose to the investigators—but he issued direct instructions for his agents to give false and misleading testimony. The President understood that his agents had been and continued to be coached on how to testify so as to protect the cover-up, and the President himself began to coach witnesses."

Reaping of Whirlwind

"What we are now seeing," Mr. Burch said, "is the reaping of the whirlwind whereby bad procedures are almost sure to give bad results."

The committee has insisted on secrecy in its hearings, but has leaked material detrimental to the President, embargoed stories so there will be daily headlines critical of the President, and is

White House Adviser Attacks Procedures in House Inquiry

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 21 (WP)—Presidential counselor Dean Burch yesterday called the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment proceedings "a black spot on jurisprudence."

Keeping up the almost daily White House assault on the committee, Mr. Burch accused the committee of using a "blunderbuss" approach and "hired guns" to attack President Nixon.

The reference to "hired guns" was in criticizing majority counsel John Doar and minority counsel Albert Jenner Jr.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler, who sharply attacked the committee Friday, announced that presidential counsel James St. Clair would hold a news conference here tomorrow.

Reaping of Whirlwind

"What we are now seeing," Mr. Burch said, "is the reaping of the whirlwind whereby bad procedures are almost sure to give bad results."

The committee has insisted on secrecy in its hearings, but has leaked material detrimental to the President, embargoed stories so there will be daily headlines critical of the President, and is

252 Million in U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP)—The population of the Soviet Union as of July 1 was 252 million persons, Tass said.

Baccarat  
The Crystal of Kings  
since 1764  
you are cordially invited  
to visit our Museum  
and retail showrooms  
30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS.  
Tel.: 770-64-30  
Open daily except Sunday  
9 a.m. - 6 p.m.  
you may also buy from the other  
Crystal and China stores on the  
avenue, Paris, France.  
Maison Polakowski & Gars de l'Est

Wally Findlay  
Galleries International  
new york - chicago - palm beach - bethesda hills  
July  
festival  
of arts  
featuring artists represented  
exclusively by our galleries  
SIMBARI - MICHEL HENRY - LE PHU  
KLUZE - SEBIRE - MAIK - NOVAK  
CASSINELLI - FILLON - NESSI  
GANTNER - ARONSSON  
ADAMOFF - ADAMS - ANGOUL  
AUGE - OUREUX - FABIEN - EISSUP  
LAREUSE - MILINKOV - OLIVARY  
POUCETTE - ROCKYCH - THOMAS  
TREMAY - VU CAU BIAN  
VIDAL-QUADRAS - portraits  
Impressionists,  
post-impressionists  
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8  
Tel. 255.70.74  
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.  
Hôtel George V - 225.35.30  
31, av. George V, Paris 8  
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.  
sunday - 7 p.m. - 8 p.m.

PARIS  
AMUSEMENTS  
WORLD FAMOUS  
LIDO  
Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.  
7 p.m. show  
GRAND JEU  
MINIMUM PER PERSON  
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED  
85¢  
132¢  
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.  
RESERV. 334.41.41 AND AGENCIES

THE JAZZ CABARET of the  
CHAMPS-ELYSEES  
Général  
Pussycat  
LES PLUS BELLES  
CHANTIÉS DE PARIS  
72, rue Drouot, Paris 9  
Open every night from 10 p.m. till 2 a.m.











**No One Seems to Notice**

# Ideals Swamped by Appetites At Parley on Law of the Sea

By Stanley Meisler

CARACAS.—There are no known philosophers at the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, and that may be its basic problem.

Almost 150 nations have delegates here, trying to divide up the oceans that cover 70 per cent of the surface of the earth. It is a philosophical and historical task somewhat like that which faced another sea's great powers who they divided the New World by exploration and war.

This summer's conference probably will set a precedent for future territorial divisions. It is not too hard to imagine, for example, the time when the governments of the earth divide the moon and the corridors of the space necessary to reach it.

Logic does not rule the present conference. The delegates are frankly trying to accommodate all their selfish interests in new sea law that insures order and avoids conflict.

That would be quite a accomplishment. Most delegates believe they will fall short this year but expect to come up with a new sea law at a second conference, in Vienna next year. But such success would still leave many questions and many inequities.

## 12-Mile Issue

For example, most delegates seem to agree that the new territorial limit of every coastal country should extend for 12 miles and that the country should control the resources in and beneath the sea for 200 miles. Why 12 miles? Why 200 miles? These

are the distances on which most countries can agree.

But there is no logical reason for these distances. Nor is there really any philosophical reason why fish 150 miles out to sea to the Indian Ocean should belong to Kenyan fishermen rather than Ugandan fishermen simply because Kenya has a coastline and Uganda does not.

What is happening here in the Venezuelan capital is that the nations of the world, acting like individual property owners, are trying to grab as much as they can of unclaimed property. The question of who owned the sea did not matter so much in the past when men believed that the supply of fish in the oceans was inexhaustible and that the rest of the ocean was good for nothing but floating ships.

But now governments realize that the resources of the ocean are limited and that the ocean also holds on its bed a wealth of oil and minerals. They are no longer content with the old three-mile limit that leaves most of the seas open to all.

At this conference, some sovereign nations are forgetting their traditional philosophies. The Soviet Union, for example, is not in the forefront of those calling for communal ownership of the seas. Far from it. If anything, the Soviet Union is even more capitalist than the United States on the issue of whether the seas should be communal.

## The Appetite

The same contradiction holds for states that traditionally have communal land. Neither Mexico nor any coastal state of Africa

wants to share "its" slice of the ocean's resources. Each wants as much as it can get, probably 200 miles.

The basic contradiction between principles and reality was emphasized, perhaps unwittingly, by Venezuela's President Carlos Andres Perez when he opened the conference on June 20.

In discussing the seas, the President used some lofty rhetoric to assert every man's right to have a share of ocean wealth.

"All nations of the world, including the small countries with or without a seacoast, must be able to exploit the resources of the sea usefully and adequately," he said.

"We cannot treat the sea with the injustice with which we have treated the earth," he went on. "We cannot use the sea in such a way that a few countries benefit from it while the rest are plunged in poverty, as has been done with the riches of the earth."

But then Mr. Andres stepped down from these heights and discussed Venezuela.

Oil and iron in his nation, he told the delegates, "must belong to Venezuela in its entirety." There was no question in his mind that Venezuela ought to share some of these resources, including offshore oil, with poorer nations.

As for the sea, the President said that Venezuela supported the new 12-mile territorial limit and the 200-mile coastal zone. It did so, he said, because this "would immediately dispel the present tensions generated by the plundering of the less-developed states by the industrial powers." In addition, he said, this would "constitute the ideal approach to what could be, if it is not resolved, an unending source of conflict."

## The Meaning

In short, the President was saying, Venezuela wanted as much as it could get out of the conference. All his lofty talk about sharing the resources really meant that Venezuela wanted to make sure that it got its fair share of the spoils and was not shortchanged by the superpowers. It did not mean that Venezuela wanted less so that landlocked countries like Bolivia would get more.

The President's oratory evoked a good deal of applause and laudatory comment. The delegates did not notice or care about the contradictions. All of them are in Caracas to preach about the needs of all mankind—and to bargain for as much as they can get for themselves.

This should not be depressing. The attempt to reach an agreement at the conference represents a step forward from the time when European nations, using the concept of private property, divided the New World and Africa on the premise that the first European to "discover" a piece of land could claim it as his fatherland. If nations scramble that way now to claim as much of the seas as they could for themselves, there would be conflict and havoc and even more injustice.

Surely it is better that they are doing their scrambling at a conference instead of at sea. But they are still scrambling.

By Los Angeles Times

# U.S., France Scramble for Big Fighter Sales

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NTT).—A multibillion-dollar competition in being waged between the United States and France over which country will produce a new generation of fighter planes for the West European allies.

It is ostensibly a commercial contest between plane manufacturers in the United States and France. But behind the scenes, both governments have become promoters and salesmen in what is developing into a struggle involving future relationships within the Atlantic alliance.

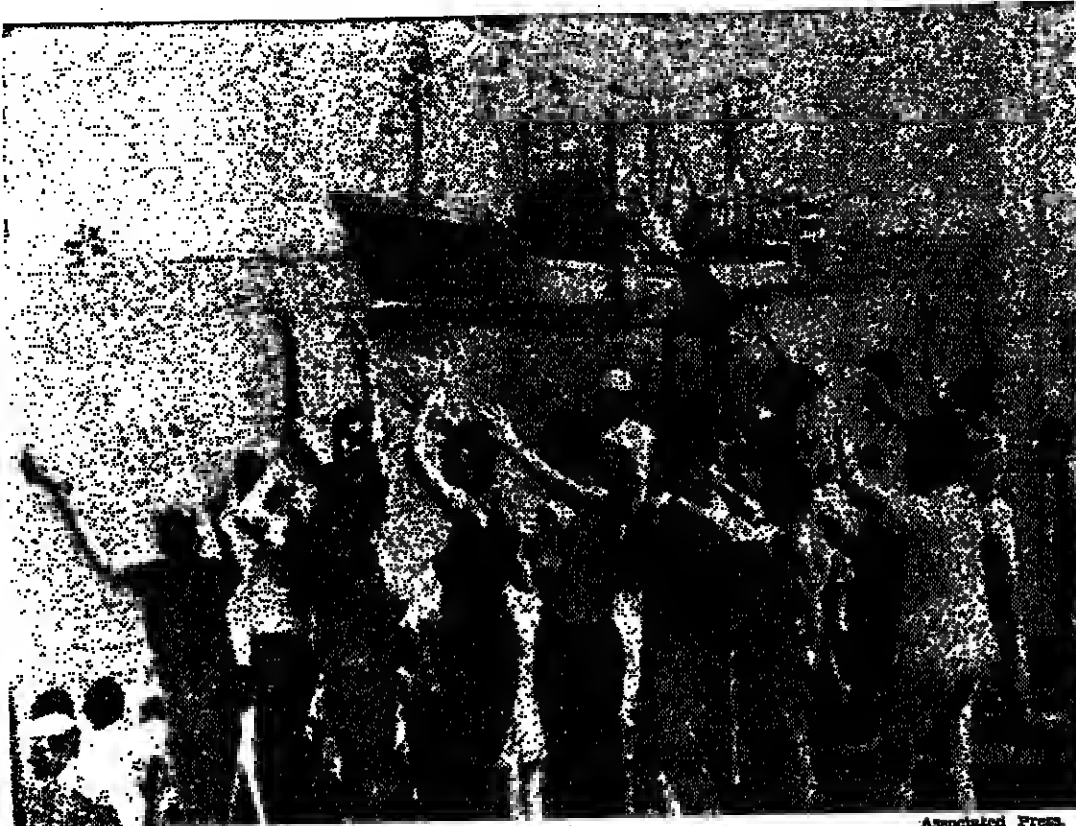
Involved are such issues as European solidarity versus cooperation with the United States, standardization of weapons within NATO and the future willingness of the United States to maintain its forces in Western Europe.

In many ways, the competition never the planes reflects all the political strains within the Atlantic alliance, and American officials hint that, if the competition is not won by the United States, the strains could increase.

The stakes in the competition are large. To the winner goes one of the largest airplane export sales in history—the possibility of producing 2,000 or more aircraft worth \$10 billion to \$15 billion, by American estimates.

## Replacement Needed

Among the European allies, there is a general agreement that they need a new fighter to re-



Egyptians at Port Said wave as the cargo ship Abu Simble arrived last Wednesday, the first ship in travel the canal in seven years after it was cleared of mines.

## Use Linked to Peace Moves

# A Clear Suez Canal Is Only a Start

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO (NTT).—A British minesweeper, picking its way around wrecks that still clog the waterway, has become the first vessel since 1967 to negotiate the Suez Canal, but the giant task of making the canal and its banks safe for peaceful commerce is still far from completion.

The first stage in the operation, minesweeping by American helicopters, was completed early last month. Divers and technicians belonging to the Egyptian, U.S., British and French Navies are about halfway through the job of locating, exploding or removing submarine mines and other explosives from the bottom of the canal. This operation started three months ago and the target for completion is October.

Egyptian soldiers, using American equipment and operating under Egyptian officers trained by American Army experts, have cleared both banks of the canal of landmines to a distance of 800 feet from the water.

Civilian workers for an American firm, Murphy Pacific Marine Salvage Co., under contract from the U.S. Navy, have begun to cut the hulks of 10 sunken ships that are blocking the canal. A 500-ton crane and two heavy lift-ships will remove the cut-up sections.

If all goes well, the salvage operation will be over by the end of the year. Thirteen ships that have been trapped in the canal since 1967 but are still afloat, will then be towed to Port Said, the northern outlet of the waterway.

The United States, Britain and France pay for their part in the clearing operations. So do the Russians, whose navy will soon start sweeping the Gulf of Suez of Soviet-made Egyptian mines. Those in the canal were American-made Israeli mines. The cost of the American military clearing and salvage operation is about \$8.5 million.

The best estimate is that the canal will be ready for shipping by next summer. The Egyptians are anxious to open it as soon as possible. Before the 1967 Israeli-Arab war closed it, the canal brought Egypt an annual income of \$200 million. This capital-hungry country needs that money. But Egyptian officials have always made it clear that the opening of the canal depends on peace moves. Unless there is a further Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai, the canal will almost certainly remain closed Israeli troops are now about 12 miles from the canal.

## Tied to Peace

The question of Israeli ships and tonnage going through the canal also is tied to peace. Egypt has pledged that it will observe the 1958 Constantinople Convention which guarantees free passage through the waterway. But officials here point out that "freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area" is one of the provisions of Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, which is the basic blueprint for a Middle East peace adopted by the United Nations. The resolution calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces to the lines they held before the war of 1967, for secure borders and for the independence of every state in the area.

In other words, although they do not say it publicly, Egyptian officials hint that Israel can expect to use the canal only if an overall settlement is achieved. Reconstruction of the cities

along the canal is still in its first stage. In Suez, where virtually no building remained intact, the shoulder-high rubble has been cleared from the streets. Housing construction has begun, sewers and other facilities are being repaired.

## Return of Residents

For psychological and political reasons, President Anwar Sadat has ordered his cabinet to see that many, if not most, of the million persons driven from the canal zone during the 1967 war must be able to return to their cities by Oct. 6, the anniversary of the Egyptian Army's crossing of the canal in last year's war.

Long-term plans call for new industrial cities and vast land reclamation. Omani Ahmed Omani, the reconstruction minister, estimates the long-range plan will cost about \$5 billion. He said Egypt could finance a quarter of the amount required and the remainder would presumably come from the industrial West and the swollen treasuries of oil nations such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

# Thieu's Party Gets Stronger Despite Promises to Curb It

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON (WP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu's Democracy party increased its control from 50 per cent to more than 60 per cent of the country's provincial and city council seats in elections last week.

Party members won 300 of the 478 seats, according to unofficial election returns. Party members previously had held about 240 seats.

The apparent increase in party power occurred despite highly publicized efforts by Mr. Thieu to curb the growing powers and influence of the party.

In May, he fired party boss Nguyen Van Ngan, formerly one of his right-hand men. He since has issued orders that civil servants and soldiers must stop their active, official support of the party.

Mr. Thieu has been under American pressure to end at least the appearance of one-man, one-party rule in South Vietnam, political observers say.

In addition, Mr. Thieu was said to fear the growing might of the Democracy party and the man at its helm, Mr. Ngan.

The President saw his own control of the party as weaker than he would like. When he saw Mr. Ngan increasing the party's control of civil servants and soldiers throughout the country, his concern mounted, observers say.

## Direct Control

After all, they say, Mr. Thieu as president can personally and directly control the country's millions of civil servants and soldiers and does not need the party as a middleman.

Despite the increase of party control apparently reflected in the election results, opinion here is divided on whether the party is, in fact, being effectively curbed.

A few months ago, party officials were saying that they would like—and expected—to increase their control of provincial and city council seats to 80 per cent. At that time, it seemed certain that they could do it.

After the firing of Mr. Ngan and other events, Democracy party candidates, for the most part, shed their party identities and campaigned as independents.

They remained party members, and were generally identified as such in the minds of the voters in their local areas on election day. Party officials now say that

## Ruler Plans Major Changes

# Iran Progresses At Shah's Pace

By James F. Clarity

TEHRAN (NTT).—Iran, where civilization flourished while Europe was barbarian, now is a country that cannot feed itself.

The ruler, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, promises greatness, but 70 percent of the people are illiterate and 60 percent live at subsistence level. Hundreds of villages are without doctors. Oil revenues flow into the national treasury.

Despite the harsh statistics, however, the government says that it has begun to eliminate ignorance and poverty. The per capita income is \$1,000 annually, and less than half of that in many provincial regions. Indeed, incomes are rising. In Tehran, where there seem to be more young men on motorcycles than there are beggars.

Some of the educated and affluent Iranian expatriates, for years, were said to be thinking of coming home. To offer hope to those who did not leave the Shah and his government announced almost daily that spending will exceed the \$23 billion originally allotted for five-year development plan that began last year.

## Radical Prevision

For at least a dozen years, the Shah has had plans to rebuild his country. Now, apparently, he has the money, and with it, the attendant problem of pumping life into the economy without causing disastrous inflation. The monarch has begun a radical revision of his government and of the scope of his ambitious programs.

The purpose of the reconstruction is to accelerate and expand the social and economic plans that the Shah says will lead Iran to "great civilization." The Shah's vision for Iran, through the programs he calls "the Shah-peoples revolution," is for the country first to gain dominance in the Middle East and Southern Asia, and later to move to the forefront of international affairs as a major world power.

Meanwhile, Iran must import state-of-the-art machinery, engineers, technicians, planes, tanks, artillery and warships.

The Shah's revolution is a col-

lection of plans that he acknowledges has a Socialist orientation. But he asserts that there will also be plenty of opportunity for capitalist profit. The reshaping of the government and the plans include proposals to give regional officials more power to put government decisions into effect they see fit. But this does not imply that the Shah will relax his grip on national affairs.

## Absolute Control

As constitutional monarch, with the legal and political power to dissolve parliament and to remove the premier, he is expected to retain virtually absolute control. The Shah's critics say he is an oppressive ruler who jails and executes his political opponents. The monarch replies that only dangerous plotters are jailed and only terrorists executed.

Iranians are responding to the Shah and his programs with new hope and traditional awe. These attitudes are tempered by the realization that, barring unforeseen disruptions, the Shah is the only way in Iran. He has been monarch for 29 years, and survived at least two reported assassination attempts.

In addition to his political power, he is considered by devout Iranians to be the caretaker of Iranian life under the tenets of Islam, the predominant Muslim sect here.

Then there is Savak, the Iranian acronym for the state secret police. Savak is reliably said to permeate all levels of Iranian life and to keep close surveillance on persons considered to be potential dissidents. As a result, Iranian intellectuals, students, businessmen and government officials rarely discuss possible criticisms about the Shah with anyone but their most trusted friends, and virtually never with foreigners.

## Shah Is Watching

The Shah himself seems to be watching. His picture hangs ubiquitously on office walls, in shop windows, behind counters in restaurants and hotels. He is shown standing on a hill with clouds behind his head, posing in a Boy Scout uniform, and smiling proudly with his family. His image is more visible in Tehran than Lenin's in Moscow or President Nixon's in U.S. post offices.

"The Shah runs the show," said a businessman in Tehran. "Since the early 1960s, when there were riots in the streets of Tehran, the Shah has eliminated public dissidence. The mullahs, or Muslim religious leaders, who do not like his reforms—especially those that threaten their estate holdings—helped stimulate the opposition in the 1960s. Now their opposition has been reduced, according to knowledgeable diplomats, to grumbling in the provinces."

Student dissent is also muted. In the heart of Tehran, the National University is surrounded by a wall, and the gates are guarded. Visitors must have government passes to enter.

"The last place to find out what students have on their minds is Tehran University," a Western diplomat said. "Iran's cities display the growing riches—Tehran sports new office and apartment buildings—but along the bumpy road from Tehran to Isfahan, which started as the Persian capital two centuries ago, many persons still live in baked-earth houses and huts. There is an occasional television aerial."

## Revisions Possible

Oil prices were raised last year, and Iran collects about \$1 billion a month from its oil customers. Although the money has made the Shah's planned revisions possible, it has also aggravated the problem of balancing progress against inflation.

The money the national income, \$1 billion last year, is expected to grow to \$20 billion—has created an urgent need for a more efficient bureaucracy.

In an effort at bureaucratic change, the Shah has made cabinet changes and apparently has begun a campaign to curb official corruption. Last month the government and two other quarters of the provincial police were dismissed reportedly for graft.

## Old Alliances

Furthermore, the old alliances that have been forged during the last several years between the Democracy party and government officials may be a long time in fading, if they ever do.

A high party official here recently said privately that President Thieu has quietly told party leaders that their influence will not be significantly reduced.

The government propaganda machinery here has gone to great lengths to proclaim the changes in the Democracy party as the dawn of a new democracy in South Vietnam, in which other political parties may flourish.

But in fact, political observers here suggest, Mr. Thieu may be only creating the appearance of change without giving up much or any of his own political control and power.

For example, the observers say, it is difficult to imagine at this point any genuine opposition candidate to Mr. Thieu in the 1975 presidential election.

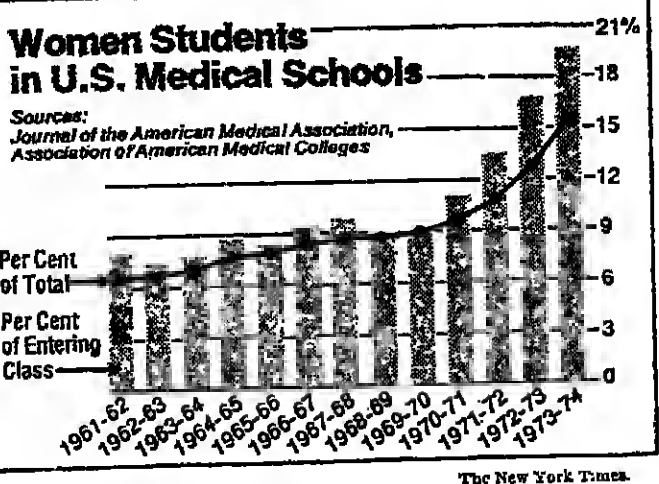
For the President to actually cede some significant portion of his power to create a lively democratic atmosphere, observers say, seems out of keeping with his determination to pursue a strong front against the Communists.

## Books.

Keep up with what's new and coming in the book world—via the daily book reviews in the International Herald Tribune.

## Ads.

It's fun to read the ads in the Herald Tribune—for people, places, goods and services all over Europe, all over the world.



# U.S. Women Flock to Study Medicine as Barriers Crumble

By Evan Jenkins

NEW YORK (NTT).—In a movement that could alter both the teaching and practice of medicine, American women are entering the profession in dramatically increasing numbers.

In just three years, the number of women enrolled in the country's medical schools has more than doubled from 3,894, or 9.6 per cent of total enrollment, to 7,624, or 14.4 per cent.

The curve is clearly rising. The percentage of first-year women students in medical schools last fall had reached 19.7 per cent, up from 11.1 per cent three years ago and only 7.8 per cent a decade ago. Further increases are expected this fall.

## 'Woman's Profession'

"This is really a woman's profession," said Dr. Anne Lawrence, a professor and a member of the admissions committee at the University of Chicago's Pritzker School of Medicine.

"I couldn't be surprised if, by 1980, 50 per cent of the graduating class are women," she added. "It is suited to women's personalities, the comforting and care of the miserable."

Dr. Lawrence was one of scores of students, doctors, teachers and administrators interviewed at medical schools across the country about the rise of women in the profession. For view that women were especially suited to medicine was widely shared by both men and women, although by no means unanimously.

In any case, the data clearly points to an end of the virtual isolation that women seeking medical careers have faced since Elizabeth Blackwell broke the profession's sex barrier in the United States by graduating from Geneva Medical College in Syracuse in 1849.

A medical student, Laura Tosi, completing her third year at Harvard's medical school, seemed to represent a period of transition. Speaking of the women in her class, she said, "We do have a special commitment because we went through a lot before women's lib was so popular and because we weren't encouraged. We're a fairly strong breed."

The class that entered medical school at Harvard three years ago had 11 women among its 139 students, not quite 8 per cent. This fall there will be 55 women

in a class of 165—exactly a third. Almost a third of the class that entered Columbia's School of Medicine last year—49 of 147—were women, and Linda Rosenzthal was one of them.

## 'Things Have Changed'

"I don't feel like part of a minority group at all—there are just too many of us," she said. "My father went to medical school 25 years ago, and he keeps telling me that most of the girls were 'dumb' and kept to themselves most of the time. Things have changed completely."

For some years, the percentage of women accepted by medical schools of the total applying has been at least equal to the percentage for men (although women have complained—and still do—that they must be extra good to make it).

What is happening now is that women are applying in greatly increased numbers, and there are two main reasons for that. One is the impact of the feminist movement.

It has changed the view, at least among women, of what is "woman's work," more women are going into law and engineering, as well as medicine. The movement has also produced direct pressure on medical schools to accept more women.

## Anti-Bias

In addition, the existence of a series of anti-discrimination laws and regulations has had an appreciable effect, even though they have been enforced slowly and erratically.

There are no current data on dropouts among women medical students. A study covering the years 1948 to 1959 showed attrition for women to be 15 per cent and for men, 8 per cent. More than half during this period did so for non-academic reasons; this was true for less than 40 per cent of the males.

Medical women say they think—but can't prove—that the dropout rates may be more nearly equal these days because the pressures women faced when they were a tiny minority in medical schools are more easily handled now that they are a sizable minority.







Sales in		Net		Sales in		Net	
\$1,000 High Low Last	ch'ge			Bonds - \$1,000 High Low Last	ch'ge		

(Continued on Page 3, Encl. 1)

[illegible]

**SWISS BANK CORPORATION**  
Société de Banque Suisse  
Schweizerischer Bankverein

April, 1974

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce   First American National Bank of Nashville (Grand Cayman)   First Jersey National Bank  
First National Bank in Dallas   French American Banking Corporation

Rules & regulations available from:

**Forward Contract  
Exchange  
Company Ltd.**

Kerkstraat 363  
Amsterdam  
Tel.: 5112  
Phone: 25 41 51  
Cable:







## CROSSWORD

—By Will Weng

ACROSS		30	Writer Anais	25	Schools: Abbr.	
1	Gertrude or ice	31	Bridge bids	26	Rodgers's forts	
5	Bath powder	35	Errol Flynn role	27	Dispatch boat	
9	Manila Bay hero	61	Jeweler's yardstick	28	Send to a specialist	
14	Mars: Prefix	62	Geminal name	29	Vehicle	
15	Eastern nurse	63	Symphonic instrument	30	"The Education of ——— Kaplan"	
16	Gertrude Stein words	64	In the bag	31	Get rid of in a way	
17	Muse of history.	65	Style	32	Hindu land grants	
18	Roman 1.003	66	Place for a guard	33	——— to be born	
19	Devilfish	67	Standpaper or crane	34	and . . .	
20	Scarce items	68	Work units	35	Detecting device	
22	Flower	69	Fraternity letters	36	Shepherd: Fr.	
23	Make a bobble	DOWN			40	Superlative suffix
24	——— Vegas	1	Fugue composer	43	Maine specialty	
26	Oscar film of 1935	2	Gardner	47	Charge with gas	
29	Staple seeds of Asia	3	Snaffle adjunct	48	Brooch feature	
35	Eye layer	4	Harlem Globe-trotter	50	City of France	
36	Pick up the tab	5	Less uncontrollable	51	Boat on the Gowanus	
37	"It's ——— tell a lie	6	Parisian freed	52	First name in Hollywood	
38	Work with flour	7	Café au ———	53	Uninteresting	
39	Unlike Venus de Milo	8	Yellow Sea gulf	54	Nutmeg epicure	
41	Improve	9	Nepery materials	56	Skunk's weapon	
42	Arthurian wife	10	Facis	57	Big ——— theory	
44	Beast of burden	11	Custom	38	News item	
45	Austen heroine	12	Princely house of Italy	59	Chaplin's wife	
46	Fish-catching bird	13	Academic or leap	60	Ruby et al.	
49	Knotty problem	21	Old college ———			
49	Spellers' journey					

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13
14					15					16				
17					18					19				
20					21					22				
			23					24	25					
26	27	28				29	30			31	32	33	34	
36					38			37						
39					38			40		41				
42				43			44			45				
46						47			48					
			49					50						
51	52	53	54		55	56	57				58	59	60	
61					62					63				
64					65					66				
67					68					69				

## WEATHER

<i>G</i>	<i>F</i>				
ALGAEVE	13	23	Clear	LOS ANGELES...	25 22
ANSTERDAM	18	68	Cloudy	MADRID...	27 27
ANKARA	1	1	Unavailable	MILAN...	28 32
ATHENS	1	1	Unavailable	MONTREAL...	28 25
BEIRUT	59	84	Clear	MOSCOW...	31 30
BEIJING	59	84	Cloudy	MOSCOW...	31 30
BELGRADE	19	67	Cloudy	NEW YORK...	28 35
BOMBAY	19	67	Cloudy	OSLO...	27 27
BURKINSA	19	67	Cloudy	PARIS...	21 10
BURKINSA	19	67	Cloudy	PARIS...	21 10
CAIRO	1	1	Unavailable	ROME...	27 31
CASABLANCA	59	84	Clear	SOERIA...	11 29
CHONGCHING	19	67	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS...	28 28
COSTA DEL SOL	2	51	Clear	THEBES...	28 3
DUBLIN	19	67	Cloudy	TEL AVIV...	29 29
EDINBURGH	19	67	Cloudy	THUNDERBOLT...	29 29
FLORENCE	26	59	Thund.	VENICE...	23 27
FRANKFURT	19	67	Cloudy	VIENNA...	15 29
GENEVA	19	67	Cloudy	VIENNA...	15 29
HELSINKI	17	63	Rain	WASHINGTON...	28 25
ISTANBUL	1	1	Unavailable	ZURICH...	28 28
JAKARTA	19	67	Cloudy		
KISBOO	21	81	Clear		

at 1500 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

## Funds

[illegible]

## PEANUTS

**B  
C**

**B  
L  
O  
N  
D  
I  
E**

# BEE TLE

**W  
I  
Z  
A  
R  
D**

**S  
A  
W  
Y  
E  
R**

**ORGAN**  
**M.**  
**D.**

R  
B  
Y

150

**Sal**



## BOOKS.

**THE LIFE AND DEATH OF YUKIO MISHIM**  
By Henry Scott-Stokes. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.  
Illustrated. 344 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**THE Life and Death of Yukio Mishima**, begins with Mishima's end, and naturally one devout Henry Scott-Stokes's study in search of an explanation for that end—the events of Nov. 25, 1970, when the Japanese writer gathered together four members of his recently organized private militia, kidnapped the commander of Japan's Eastern Army and traded his capture for the right to plead with his troops to return to the old ways of emperor worship, and then proceeded to disembowel himself and have one of his followers roll off his head.

At the time these events occurred, they seemed utterly incomprehensible. Not only was young Japan's most successful and glamorous literary figure, he seemed to be a happy family man, perhaps best characterized by the fact that less than a year earlier he had proposed to his wife, Yoko, that he take his children overseas . . . to visit Disneyland.

But in the last chapter of Scott-Stokes's study, one finds a handy explanation for Mishima's bizarre act. "Homosexuality I believe was a key to his suicide," the author concludes. It is his speculation that Mishima was having an affair with Yoshino Morita—the young member of Mishima's army who joined his leader in committing hara-ki-ri—and that "the two committed a lovers' suicide."

And it is hard to discount the explanations offered by various other commentators quoted in this study that he died to defeat the "evil" he loved, that "The heightening of his sexuality produced an increasing urge to commit suicide by disembowelment" ("ultimate masturbation") and that it was "a suicide brought about by an 'explosion of self-exhibitionistic desire.'"

But Scott-Stokes, who had become a close friend of Mishima's while working as Tokyo bureau chief for *The Times* (London), also warns us against such oversimplifications: "The explanation for Mishima's death lies in his entire life," he writes. So we are compelled to focus on what comes between the book's beginning and end.

We are forced to focus on Mishima's childhood, when he was taken away from his mother by his jealous grandmother and raised in lonely isolation "a little girl." We are forced to attend to Mishima's adolescence, when he first fell in love to "blot out night and death," experienced his first orgasm while gazing at the reproductions of Guido Reni's late-Baroque portrait of St. Sebastian, told us that "if Scott-Stokes did take account of these things, it would be as Scott-Stokes does," Mishima's autobiographical "Confessions of a Mask."

And we must concentrate the details of Mishima's career, which Scott-Stokes divides into "The Four Rivers": the order that Mishima set himself as an author, the order devoted to his life.

First, "The River of Writing," in which Mishima, as the standing novelist of his Japan generation and perhaps the accomplished of Japan's new period, sought to capture elaborate his complex nature. Second, "The River of Theater," in which Mishima claimed his mastery of Japan tradition (if Scott-Stokes has occasional tendency to bog in mechanical chronological verity, it is most pronounced this section).

Third, "The River of Blood," in which Mishima, seeking make himself with his art, elevated his physique to the point where he could "move the scales of my chest in time to me. And fourth, having developed body, sought to close the between his mental and physical, and thereby laid the first his final marching act."

Only by considering the phases of Mishima's life a organic whole can we understand the death that grew out of it. For once the rivers had together, there seemed no choice but for Mishima to compose act out of the bloody scene of his final day on earth. Simple explanation will do us no argument, Scott-Stokes.

In this study, a reader can grasp Mishima's suicide as a single flash of intuition, as Hemingway, say, the death of S. Hemingway? Obviously not, it is impossible to intuit the of anyone's life, let alone of someone from a culture so ours as Mishima's is. So Scott-Stokes's caveat, "I still inclined to be saluted by the more simplified notions offered in conclusion hence to suspect him of owing his biography's organic and details."

Still, it is no punishment follow that organization and detail. By so, we can understand what is probably more important than Yukio Mishima's suicide—namely, career, his writing, his personality, and his relationship to culture that produced him.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a

# CHESS.

—By Robert By.

Boris Spassky complained to me in Niece that he was in the wrong frame of mind during his disastrous semifinal candidates match with Anatoly Karpov in Leningrad this spring. "I felt depleted, devoid of creativity," the former world champion said. "I needed more time between my match with you and the Karpov match to recover the spirit to play well."

It is not uncommon to find Spassky's colleagues echoing his sentiments, what is unusual about Spassky is the rapidity with which his thinking becomes stale and the amount of time it takes for him to throw himself into the battle again. He had two months between his match with me and his match with Karpov, and it was not enough.

While no one would expect Spassky or anyone else to maintain the kind of extraordinary production of fine games that Bent Larsen kept up in his nonstop tournament schedule of several years ago, one would have thought that the excitement of fighting to get back his world title could have been sufficient to spark Spassky's performance against Karpov.

**Back in Shape**

Spassky's mental up and downs follow an irregular course. Given little more than three weeks between the end of the Karpov match and the start of the International Team Tournament in Nice, Spassky pulled himself up to win a gold medal for the best result on board 2.

In the first round of the preliminaries, Spassky defeated the Scottish opening theorist David Levy in an ultra-sharp dragon Sicilian.

Levy's 10 ... Q-N1, in place of the more usual 10 ... R-B1 or 11 ... Q-R4, followed by 11 ... KR-B1, had the objective of stonemanning the white king position with ... P-QN4. However, it would

**LEVY/BLACK**

**SPASSKY/WHITE**  
Position after 12-RK8

have been faulty to proceed at once with 11 ... NxB1 12 ... BxN; 13 B-Q5; NxB1; 14 NxN because, after the unavoidable exchange of Black's fianchettoed bishop White's kingside attack would have crashed through efficiently.

Spassky's 12 B-KR8, sacrificing a pawn, sped to the raising attack on Levy's king, but Levy could not go for the pawn by 12 ... NxN; 13 Bx2, NxBKBP; 14 P-R3, Kx2 because of 15 P-R5, NxB2; 16 Q-R4; K-R1; 17 Q-N5. P-RN1; Q-R6, which would have left Black without a defense to the annihilating 19 RxN!

Levy's little combination to seize upon for the exchange, 12 ... RBP and 13 ... R-N1, was ignored by Spassky, who continued to press his attack with 1 P-R5! Levy returned a pawn with 14 ... P-Q4 for the sake of counterplay with 15 Q-R4. But, after 16 BxR, I would have been glad to recapture 16 ... RxB, since 17 PxB, Qxb1, 18 Q-R6, R-Q1 19 QxPb, K-B1; 20 RxB leads to mate.

The desperate 17 ... N-N5 with Levy hoping for 18 BxP Spassky was wiped out in a flash by the sacrifice of the exchange, 18 BxP! After Spassky's 19 BxP, Levy had to resign, since the only way he could hold off mate was by 19 ... Q-N2, after which 20 N-Bc6 puts Black a piece down.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Spassky	Black Levy	White Spassky	Black Levy	White Spassky	Black Levy
1 P-K4	P-QB4	2 B-QB4	Q-O	15 P-R	Q-N4
2 N-KB3	P-O4	3 Q-O2	C-O2	16 BxR	QxB
3 P-Q4	P-O4	11 Q-R4	P-R4	17 Q-R6	N-N5
4 NfP	N-KR3	12 P-R4	Q-R4	18 BxR	RxR
5 N-QB3	P-KN3	13 B-KR6	N-P	19 BxP	Resigns
6 B-K3	P-N2	14 Q-N2	R-N		
7 P-B3	N-K3	15 P-N2	Q-O4		

## هكذا من الأصل



# Merckx Bicycles to Record-Tying 5th Tour



Eddy Merckx  
... in victory.

PARIS, July 21 (Reuters).—Belgian Eddy Merckx won the Tour de France bicycle marathon for a record-equalling fifth time today to remain unbeaten in this toughest of all cycling classics.

Merckx showed his superiority with a sprint victory in the final stage today after Belgian Patrick Sarrut had been disqualified for bumping consecutive Van Rosbroeck, also of Belgium, in the race for the finish line in the Vincennes Velodrome.

It was Merckx's 20th two-stage victory in his five Tours, another record. Merckx has also won all five Tour prologues—short races against the clock which purists do not count as stage victories.

Only one other man has won five Tours, retired French champion Jacques Anquetin, and he needed eight tries to reach this total.

Merckx, a 28-year-old cycling millionaire, beat runner-up Raymond Poulidor, of France, by 5 minutes 4 seconds after picking up a final 20-second bonus for his victory today.

It is the third time that Poulidor, at 38 the oldest man in the race, has finished second. He has also four third places in the 23 Tours he has entered in the last 12 years.

"I am perfectly happy to be second," Poulidor said afterwards. "To be second behind Merckx is almost the equivalent of a win."

Poulidor said his only regret was that he

had lost so much time in the major Alpine stage where he had a complete "off-day."

"But for that, I might have been fighting Merckx for victory," he said.

As it was, Poulidor had to be content with a close victory for second place with Spain's Vicente Lopez-Carril.

At the start of yesterday's 22.3 mile individual time trial, Poulidor trailed the Spaniard by 2 minutes 16 seconds. He beat him by 2 minutes 17 seconds and went on today to pick up another four-second bonus in one of the intermediate sprints while his team bottled up Lopez-Carril.

In many ways, this year's Tour has been a disappointment. Many of the world's top riders were absent including Spain's Luis Ocaña, the defending champion. Illness kept Merckx out of the race last year.

Merckx no longer dominates the other riders with the panache of former years. Still, Poulidor posed a challenge in the mountains although Lopez-Carril and his compatriot, Gonzalo Aja, had some good stages.

Merckx had expected to have trouble in the mountains and thus he went all out in the first three stages, preventing any breakaways and turning the race into a long procession.

The slowness of the race was reflected by the fact that 105 of the original 130 starters finished, the highest number since World War II.

## Scheckter's Patience Pays Off in British Prix

By Bernard Kirsch

RANDS HATCH, England, 21 (UPI).—Jody Scheckter, 24-year-old South African, won the British Grand Prix today in a Lotus, while he was waiting in the pits for his Ferrari to be repaired. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

## Italy's Dosson Takes Trot

### Delmonica Hanover 3d

WESTBURY, N.Y., July 21 (AP).—Dosson, an Italian trotter, won the Delmonica Hanover 3d today at the Westbury Raceway.

The 3-year-old horse, who finished third in the Delmonica Hanover 3d, won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

## Italy's Dosson Takes Trot

### Delmonica Hanover 3d

WESTBURY, N.Y., July 21 (AP).—Dosson, an Italian trotter, won the Delmonica Hanover 3d today at the Westbury Raceway.

The 3-year-old horse, who finished third in the Delmonica Hanover 3d, won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

## Italy's Dosson Takes Trot

### Delmonica Hanover 3d

WESTBURY, N.Y., July 21 (AP).—Dosson, an Italian trotter, won the Delmonica Hanover 3d today at the Westbury Raceway.

The 3-year-old horse, who finished third in the Delmonica Hanover 3d, won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season. He won the race by 0.6 seconds, making his second victory in the 1974 season.

# Indians' Bosman No-Hits the A's

CLEVELAND, July 21 (AP).—Dick Bosman, a 30-year-old right-hander making only his fifth start of the season, pitched a no-hitter Friday night as the Cleveland Indians defeated the Oakland A's, 4-0. Bosman missed a perfect game because of his throwing error in the fourth inning.

With two out in the fourth, Bosman fielded Sal Bando's slow hopper to the right of the mound, but his off-balance throw glanced off the glove of first baseman Tom McCraw and rolled away, allowing Bando to reach second.

Oddly, Bosman led American

League pitchers in fielding in 1970 while hurrying for the Washington Senators. He handled 51 chances that year without an error.

Bosman, a 6-foot-3-inch, 205-pounder, fanned Reggie Jackson for one of his four strikeouts, leaving Bando stranded at second. Bosman entered the game with a 1-0 won-lost record and a 4.54 earned-run average. He had allowed 46 hits in 39 2/3 previous innings this season.

Frank Duffy, shortstop, and Buddy Bell, third baseman, helped preserve the Indians' first no-hitter since Sonny Siebert's feat against Washington in 1966.

Duffy made a leaping catch of Larry Haney's liner to end the third inning and Bell dived to his left to snag Bert Campaneris' leadoff grounder in the seventh, then threw Campaneris out.

It was the second no-hitter of the season, coming exactly one month after Kansas City's Steve Busby pitched one against Milwaukee. It also was the fourth no-hitter in the last six years against Oakland.

In the ninth inning, Bosman retired Dick Green on a grounder to third, Jesus Alon on a grounder to second and struck out Bill North.

The day's best arm motions were made by those in the crowd of 60,000 who handed in their betting slips.

On the field, Bosman was the 4-1 third choice with the bookmakers.

Leading finishers

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston 48-40 .548  
San Francisco 43-44 .493  
San Diego 42-48 .465  
New York 40-51 .440

Los Angeles 52-35 .595  
Houston



# The 'Divine' Anita Loos in a Tender Good-Bye Kiss to Hollywood

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (H.T.).—To Italian Strachey Anita Loos was "the divine A" and Cecil Deaton described her as "the quintessence of wit." Scott Fitzgerald in drunken delirium tried to murder her and his wife, Zelda, locking them in the dining room of his Great Neck house as he insisted manfully that they were too wonderful to live. A butler and Ring Lardner, a next-door neighbor, rushed to the rescue. Afterward Fitzgerald apologized abjectly and wrote her sentimental verse.

James Joyce and Max Beerbohm have recorded their delight in her acid account of an illiterate gold-digger's rise from rags to riches, "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," but it alarmed H. L. Mencken. "Do you realize, young woman, that you're the first American writer ever to poke fun at sex?" he inquired. She had begun the book as a short skit to cure Mencken of his infatuation; a Ziegfeld chorine of low IQ.

Now, at 81, Miss Loos still finds the spectacle of human folly in-

resistibly droll and invites us to share her laughter as she recalls at random certain of her experiences in her new book, "Kiss Hollywood Good-Bye" (Viking, New York, \$7.95, 312 pages).

Her crowded career began when she, a schoolgirl in San Francisco, mailed a scenario to D. W. Griffith. It was at once filmed and she joined the studio staff. She brightened sub-titles with a unique humor, wrote the captions for the Griffith epic "Intolerance," and composed countless screenplays for Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and the Talmadge sisters, collaborating with John Emerson, a former Broadway actor and playwright, who directed most of them. He was over 50 and she was still in her teens, but she accepted his marriage proposal, proud to win him away from his inamorata of the moment. Their subsequent relationship was akin to that of Willy and Colette, the seasoned man of the world profiting from the extraordinary talent of his young wife.

When she gained worldwide personal success with the publica-

tion of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," Mr. E.—as she constantly refers to him—developed an imaginary throat ailment, refusing to speak above a whisper. They had made a fortune in films by 1925 and spent the remaining 1926 wintering in Florida and touring Europe in search of thrills, a psychiatrist. One day a psychiatrist, whom Mr. E. had consulted, informed Mrs. E. that her husband was physically sound, but that he suffered from manic depression, incurred by his resentment of her fame.

Her fame was, indeed, remarkable. In London her arrival was front-page news. Winston Churchill told her that he kept her book on his bed table and H. G. Wells and Arnold Bennett came to discuss literature with this tiny brunette with dark, soulful eyes. Lord D'Abernon courted her platonically. In Rome Mussolini gave her audience and at a reception Mr. E. up-staged him by striking a more commanding pose just as the camera clicked.

The 1928 stock-market crash wiped out the Emersons' finan-

Anita Loos—one of her favorite photos.

cially. Irving Thalberg engaged Miss Loos to resume commercial writing and she insisted that she and her husband work as a team. Miss Loos went West first and on route received a telegram from her mate: "I am still living only for you." "If he had wired: 'I'm still living on you,' I'd have adored his impudence and probably fallen in love with him once more," comments the disillusioned wife.

Miss Loos' second season at film writing proved as successful as her first. She collected vehicles for Jean Harlow, Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy and Marjorie Davis. She relates amusing anecdotes about them and about William Randolph Hearst, Maurice Chevalier and Charlie Boyer who was about to be shipped back to France when she found him a hit as a handsome chauffeur. The Emersons maintained a salon in their home. Charlie Chaplin, Greta Garbo and Aldous Huxley were regular Sunday guests and they entertained Bertrand Russell and H. G. Wells on their visits to California. But it was William Miller whom Miss Loos remembers most affectionately.

Mixer, famed as a wit, had been a checkered career. Coming of an old California family, he had been on the Klondike during the Gold Rush where he had been active as an entertainer, card shark and confidence man. He had married the widow of the Chicago traction magnate, C. T. Yerkes, and lived in splendor briefly and then sought a divorce. When asked on what grounds, he asked in amazement, "Isn't mar-

riage sufficient?" He had opened a dubious "old masters" art gallery in New York and managed a Manhattan hotel in which there was but one house rule: "Don't smoke opium in the elevator." He had written several Broadway hits and in the early 1930s he was host at the Brown Derby restaurant in Hollywood and occasionally penned dialogue for the talkies. One of his best-known lines was "Women are seldom like men. They are either infinitely superior or unappealing." Having been a ship gambler, he wrote a scenario on the wreck of the Titanic. His title was "God's Deal."

Miss Loos and he met in Florida during the boom when he was associated with his brother, Addison, in the sale of real estate. He went to California to play a role in the 1928 film version of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." They became inseparable companions and he beseeched her to elope with him, an offer which flattered her but which she refused. Their last meeting took place when she visited him in the hospital the day he died. Going to the end when the oxygen apparatus was brought in, he made his last crack, "Looks like the main event, Doc."

By the end of the 1930s Mr. E. had retired more or less permanently to a Pasadena retreat, quite happy in his maelstrom. His wife had entrusted him with the management of her financial affairs and discovered that he was gambling them away in manipulations that spelt certain ruin. Occasionally he would

sauter forth to union rallies, for he had been president of the Actors' Equity. When Sherwood Anderson, a life-long friend, died Miss Loos tried to keep the news from him. He heard it over the radio, but was utterly unmoved. "Poor Strachey never amount to much," he remarked and disappeared to chase a nurse down the corridor.

Miss Loos seeks to explain her lasting devotion to Mr. E. When taking a cure in Montecatini some years ago she discussed it with Giovanni Papini. "What a man!" he exclaimed, and advised her to write the story of her marriage. She believes the sexual climate in America—as reflected in the Hollywood films of the 1930s—has changed.

"Irving Thalberg used to tell me, 'When you write a love scene, think of your heroine as a little puppy dog, cuddling up to her master and gazing at him as if he were God,' she writes.

"It would be more heartening if men no longer craved that sort of treatment. But men are weak and constantly need reassurance, so now that they fail to find affection in the opposite sex, they're turning to one another. And today, much as girls look like boys, they think out on the solitude men are developing for each other. Less and less do men need women. More and more gentle-men prefer gentlemen."

Though Miss Loos was a pioneer of the American cinema, she has no nostalgia for old films. Recently she was shown Garbo's first American starring vehicle, "The Temptress," a Thalberg production and a sensation in its day, at the Eastman house at Rochester.

"Students were watching 'The Temptress' with reverence, several were making notes. Had I been doing likewise I'm afraid they'd have recorded 'Roll eyes heavenwards to demonstrate emotion.' Hand on the hip to indicate defiance. In fact, I didn't find anything in this old movie worth consideration; either its super-heated plot or its technique. For my taste, 'The Temptress' Garbo, Antonio Moreno, et al. belong in the trash can."

But she does feel that the spirit of the old films is rising from the dust to assure a new generation that the permissiveness of the 1970s is a kiljoij. "I've had to kiss Hollywood good-bye," she concludes, "it may be with one of those tender, old-fashioned, seven-second kisses, exchanged between two people of the opposite sex, with all their



Miss Universe 1974, Amparo Muñoz of Spain (w. crown) is flanked by her court after winning the title in Manila. From left: Maureen Aya Vieira, Miss of Helen Morgan, Miss Wales; Johanna Ramon, Miss land, and Ella Escandon, Miss Colombia, the runner

## PEOPLE: Miss Spain Triumphs Over Typhoon Ivy

A new Miss Universe—Amparo Muñoz of Spain—was crowned in Manila yesterday, but only after the Philippine Air Force claimed that it had diverted Typhoon Ivy from deluging the site. Miss Muñoz, 20, an actress from Malaga, was crowned in bright sunshine thanks to the work of Gen. Antonio Medina and a 21-member force which managed to create a "rain wall" at the height of the typhoon Saturday when it was headed straight for Manila.

The Spanish beauty (5 feet 3, 33-23-31) won \$100,000 in cash, a new car, and numerous other prizes for her triumph over contestants from 64 other countries. Runners-up in order were Helen Morgan, Miss Wales, Johanna Ramon, Miss Finland, Ella Escandon, Miss Colombia, and Maureen Aya Vieira, Miss Arabia.

Rear Adm. Alan Shepard, the first American in space and the fifth man to walk on the moon, is retiring from the space program at the end of the month. Shepard, 59, one of the original Freedom 7 space capsule into suborbital mission on May 5, 1961. He was later grounded with an inner ear disorder but surgery allowed him to return to space. He commanded the Apollo-14 moon mission in January and February, 1971. Shepard, believed to be the wealthiest of the astronauts, will join Hamilton's Marathon Construction Co. as a

partner. He has a number other business interests. Reg. Ella Grace has unanimously endorsed as the candidate for governor of Connecticut. She would be the first governor of Connecticut a first in the nation who's outed her husband. Marjorie Sylvestre Lyne Pasadena, Calif., is no Three-years ago, a divorced United California Bank in Pasadena caught him trying to place. He was convicted, released last year. Last year he entered the same bank and ed a teller, a note dem money. You're a fool, she said which point Lyne, near the cash, shopping a pass with him. He turned himself next day and has been with bank robbery and a \$10,000 bail. —SAMUEL J.

## Anna Moffo Tries to Shake a Jinx

By Tom Lambert

LONDON—Anna Moffo, a tall, sh. svelte, handsome soprano, is here to make the first full recording of Thais and an album of rare arias. She is scheduled to return later to sing the Massenet opera at London's Festival Hall.

Her well-wishers here are hoping devoutly the Thais performances will come off more smoothly than her Covent Garden debut in 1964 in Rigoletto, which went considerably awry.

As she recalls, with philosophical detachment, the baritone first fell ill. Then the tenor. The conductor's collaboration reportedly popped off his shirt and "I'm not quite sure about this"—struck an astonished musician in the face.

The director had decided that Miss Moffo as Glia should die in a swamp, she recalled, and contrived a system to wreathe the stage in swampy fumes with some sort of chemical. The fumes set the cast gasping, wheezing, whooping, coughing and weeping. Miss Moffo fainted and was carried from the stage to her dressing room where a doctor countered her place to return to action, with the pronunciation, "Your heartbeat is less than that



Anna Moffo

of a newborn chicken." But she persisted, arose, went back on-stage, and finished the performance.

Born of Italo-American parents in Philadelphia, Miss Moffo, who first began singing in a Roman Catholic church choir, wanted originally to be a nun. A kindly parish priest, with a sharp ear suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Roman opera company, singing Norma in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.

The next morning she had calls and telegram contract offers from Europe's leading opera houses. Since then, as the British put it, she "has never looked back."

Now in her 30s, Miss Moffo has appeared at the Metropolitan in New York, in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Atlanta, Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, at La Scala in Milan and the Staatsoper in Vienna. She has appeared in movies, repeatedly on television, on radio, and in concert and recital halls.

In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested her voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it is for her. She has been